IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 148- BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—		
Samarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—83, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN.
Actg. Agent.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
27th June	MULTAN x	—	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
11th "	MALWA *	—	10,941
18th "	RANPURA	—	16,100
25th "	MALOJA x	—	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA	—	7,952
8th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
15th "	DELTA *	—	7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA	—	10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	16,227
19th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th "	RANPURA	—	—
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th "	CHINA	—	7,952
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	—	16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	—	16,100
12th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x..	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA	—	8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI	—	16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND."	—	11,430
6th Febru.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA	—	16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA	—	16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI	—	16,100
31st "	CHINA	—	7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
24th "	RANPURA	—	16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA	—	16,100

xThrough steamers from Australia) have limited)accommodation
" " " China)for passengers
) from India

† Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Merscilles " 72, " 62, & " 56,
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marsellies " 40, " " 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special bearthing arrengements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' On the 31st March 1926
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First saloon "A" return tickets at specia reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows :—
To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons
25th June	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA *	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th "	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
23rd June	SOUDAN	6,696	
25th "	NALDERA	15,993	To Australia
7th July	SICILIA	6,813	DONGOLA
10th July	MACEDONIA	11,089	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th "	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
24th June	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
24th "	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th "	VASNA*	Busreh via Karachi.

*This sailing on Thursday 25th June will take the place of the usual Friday sailing this week only.
The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. 2021 132.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	4905	16th June	30th June
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	31st July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	29th July	12th Aug

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	253	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebers Maru.	H. Morita	5863	12 June	23 June
Indo Maru.	H. Gotow	5009	18 June	30 June
*Honolulu Maru.	G. Fujita	5750	25 June	9 July
*Argun Maru	T. Inoue	6609	11 July	24 July
*Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5220	16 July	9 Aug.

xPassenger Steamer.
*Calling at Honkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries,
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS

1.	Proposals for Insurance received during the year about	Rs. 72,00,000
2.	Policies actually issued during the year about	Rs. 58,00,000
3.	Annual Income about	Rs. 14,00,000
4.	Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about	Rs. 2,25,00,000
5.	Accumulated Fund	Rs. 56,00,000
6.	Claims paid about.	Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:—Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North [illegible]
Manager: K. C. VIDYA[illegible]

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924
ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force	- - -	,, ,,	86	,,
Income	- - -	,, ,,	4	,,
Assets	- - -	,, ,,	16	,,

The amounts of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as available during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to t
BRANCH OFFICE :—[illegible], Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
M. KANJI & Co.,
General A[illegible]

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:— 1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon Bombay.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBA

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp. } for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**
Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch*— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAU.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR, mention caste, age, qualifications, training institutions, should be able to talk in Hindustani. Salary Rs. 300 with free house and conveyance. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Rampur State, U.P.
A 23527

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENCY to sell Mill Cloth by a cloth merchant, having experience of 30 years standing. Can influence good sales. Apply Box No. 826 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1286

A Very highly connected YOUNG MOHOMEDAN gentleman 26 (bachelor) First Class B.A. (Honours) and M.A. of the London University seeks an appointment as Secretary to a ruling chief or a wealthy Bombay merchant. Box No. 821, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1278

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PUNJAB PRODUCE SUPPLIERS—Order for the following:—Indian Drugs, Pulses, Soap-nuts, Liquorice, Gums, Walnuts, Atits, Rice, Myrabollams and other products of the Punjab. From Messrs. BISHEN DAS BAL KISHEN DAS, Rang Mahal, LAHORE.
T 23500

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
U R1111

FOR SALE—TRACTORS, PLOUGHS, DISC HARROWS, DRILL and other agricultural Machinery, very little used practically new open to inspection and offers. For full particulars apply to:—The MANAGER, DHANORA FARMS, care of the Private Secretary, Rampur State (U. P.).
T 23406

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for Motor Hirers. Private Motors on hire, for Office use. For Exchange and share brokers, from 11 to 5, or any convenient time. Charges extremely moderate. Apply Box No. 828, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1291

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 2/8, 800 Rs. 6 MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 3, Darbhanga.
23322

MANGO AND LICHIE FRUIT.

BIG size Rose-scented Lichies 400 Rs. 4/- 800 Rs. 7/8/- Bombay Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 15/-. Packing freight extra. Price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of mangoes and lichies grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23441

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED.—Every one to use our special Luxury and Travelling requisites,—easy to carry—Seamless Quilts, Pillows, Cushions, Bed Sheets, Towels, Saries, Bed Cases, Mercerised Honey-comb Towels, Kerchiefs and Chair quilts, etc., etc. Manufactured by THE ORIENTAL TEXTILE WORKS, KUPPAM., Able and energetic Agents required on very liberal terms in every important Town and District. Chiefly in Poona, Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Punjab, Sialkot, Meerut, Lahore, Cocanada, Waltair, Calcutta, Burma, Ceylon and Rangoon etc., etc. A few vacancies. Apply sharp to:—THE MANAGER, THE ORIENTAL TEXTILE WORKS, Kuppam. (S. India).
N R1307

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF WOODEN FITTINGS FOR COACHING STOCK.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1925, for the supply of wooden fittings such as window and gauze frames, louvres, doors, etc., required for the interior finish of coaching stock. Deliveries to commence 1st October, 1925 and to be completed by 31st October, 1925.

2. Detailed specifications and drawings can be obtained from the Acting Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, on payment of Rs. 20, per set.

3. No special forms for tenders will be issued, tenderers should tender on their own forms, or by letter, and envelopes containing the tender should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of wooden fittings for coaching stock."

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier G. I. P. Rly., Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, at the time of submitting tenders, without which no tender will be considered. This deposit must be in cash or currency notes only on which no interest will be allowed.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-). This deposit must be wholly in cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government paper the market value of which is equal to deposit required and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal Calcutta.

7. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender, or any tender.

R. MCLEAN,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus,
G. I. P. R. Bombay.
C23515.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JUURISDICTION.

Suit No. 148 of 1925.
Commercial Cause.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) MOTILAL DAYARAM, (2) UMAR SOBANI and (3) BISHAN NARAYAN BHARGAVA ..... Defendants.

To,
MOTILAL DAYARAM, Esq.,
The 1st defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed against you and the 2nd and the 3rd defendants abovenamed in which the plaintiffs' claim is for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 4,84,913-1-11 with interest on Rs. 80,914-1-2 at 2 per cent. per annum over bank rate minimum 8 per cent. per annum with half yearly rests and on Rs. 4,03,972-0-9 at 2½ per cent., per annum over bank rate minimum 8 per cent. per annum with half yearly rests from the 18th day of December, 1924, till judgment costs and interest on judgment.

AND ALSO TAKE NOTICE that you are summoned to appear in this Court at the hearing of the said suit on MONDAY, the 27th day of July, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.), and that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1925.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23525

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALEXANDER GEORGE GRAY, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 3942 of 1923 (wherein the Bank of India, Ltd., is the plaintiff and Goolamhoosein Haji Hassam Noorani is the defendant) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land, situate at Vithalwadi Lane, otherwise called Telwadi, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 78 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 88, New No. 770, Old Survey No. 187, New survey No. 1457 and Cadastral survey No. 1525 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Gopal Govind, on the West and South by the said Vithalwadi Lane and on the North partly by the property of Bania Kashinath and partly by the property of the former Fazandar and which premises are assessed under C Ward No. 1697 and Street No. 26.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1925.
(Sd.) MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23524

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, G. D. A.

THIS YEAR'S RESULTS: 25 out of 66 students passed. 5 won DISTINCTIONS, the largest number of distinctions ever attained by any of the institutions training students for this Examination.

New classes started. For admissions apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL.
23529

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 5th July, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, near Benjamin's Furniture Factory very valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design, large and small dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards, and dinner wagons, carpets, ice boxes, glass, crockery and platedware, drawing room Chesterfield suites, drawing room suites of sofas, and chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, revolving top writing tables, book and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, revolving book stands, phonographs, hat-stands, table lamps, China vases, perambulators, China-ware, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner brackets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of about 38 bales printing paper, envelopes, etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 3851 of 1924, Cooper vs. Cooper, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will to-day TUESDAY, the 23rd June, 1925, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 3rd Parsi Wada, near Khetwady, and opposite Wilson School about 38 bales printing paper, envelopes, etc.,

The property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gun-powder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
23451

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

"THE MIDNIGHT EXPRESS"
PATHE PICTORIAL
PATHE COMEDY
PATHE GAZETTE
SHOWING ALL THIS WEEK AT 6. 8 and 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

Cinema Majestic
Presents THIS WEEK
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO'S.
Hedamb Bakasur Vadha
Hedamb Bakasur Vadha
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1925, at 9 a.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 348-352, Case No. 81, Memonwada Road.

Building St. No. 490-21, Case No. 26, Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar.

Building St. Nos. 323, 390, Case Nos. 135, 140, Small Sewree.

Building St. Nos. 1085A, 2400, 845A, 845, Case Nos. 8, 23, 788 791, Sewree Cross Road, and Vadala Village.

MENESSE & CO.,

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF
SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES
IN OUR
CLASSIFIED SHORT
ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from 1st June, 1925, our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.
MINIMUM TWELVE WORDS.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THACKER JADAWJI VASSONJI LOHANA, of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to me. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to made the same known in writing to me at Thackersey Keshawji's Chawl, Nowroji Galli, Ghatkopar within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Survey No. 73, Pot No. 1 and Entry No. 949, being a portion of a larger piece of land known or called by the name of "Diana Park Estate," within the village of Kirol Taluka South Salsette, Bombay, Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 883 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Dewji Kunverji Khajurwalla, on or towards the North by private passage, on or towards the West by the Tansa Water Pipe lines and on or towards the South by the G. I. P Railway Lines and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1925.
VELJI PUNJA.
Thakersey Keshawji's Chawl,
Nowroji Galli, GHATKOPAR.
C23526

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

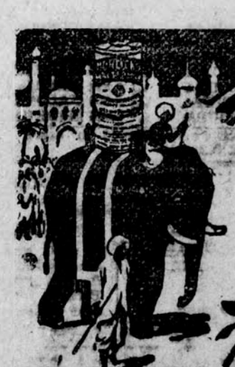
	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS The ACME MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED, beg to announce that on and from MONDAY, the 29th of June, 1925, the Company's Registered Office will be shifted to 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
C23504

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
PRESENTS
FUNERAL PROCESSION OF
DESHBANDHU DAS.
SEE THIS UNIQUE EVENT WITHOUT FAIL.
Time: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.



To obtain Health and Strength
take a course of Horlick's Malted Milk, the world-renowned Food-drink. It is remarkable how quickly you will feel its restoring influence. It is known as the powdered energiser.

Horlick's Malted Milk
Is made in a moment, no cooking. In 3 sizes.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Health and Strength

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

moderate advance of 12 points in old and 22 to 26 points in new crop in York futures has been reported to-day. market improved on short covering. ool has been reported 10 to 11 down. The decline was due to long liquidation. The tone of the was quiet.

ars Umrigar and Vesugars' New friends Messrs A. Norden and Co. under date 20th inst. as under:— relief in drought area." sympathy with a moderate rise in York Futures. The Marwari Bazaar this morning steady at Rs. 454 1/2 s. 2 higher than Saturday's closing for F.G. Broach July/August. At pening shroffs were buyers and the t advanced to Rs. 457/-. On sell- Bazaar operators the values record- Rs. 455 1/2. Around this level mission Houses and shroffs bought the prices to Rs. 458 1/2 and the t closed at Rs. 457/- at 4 p.m. At n green the Bazaar opened at Rs. and went up to Rs. 459 1/2 on ent shroffs laying and closed firm 458 1/2. Bazaar operators bought /May Broach.

Broach April/May opened at Rs. and steadily improved to Rs. 423 shroffs and Exporters buying and at Rs. 422/- on general selling. Oomra December/January opened at 2/- and going down by a rupee ad- to Rs. 395/- on buying by Bazaar ors and closed at Rs. 393/- Bengal July and December/Janu- ere nominally quoted Rs. 386/- and 54/- respectively.

market for ready cotton continued main steady on Saturday with a fair- od demand from Japan Exporters about 7000 Bs. are reported to have sold.

COTTON.

Green Closing Quotations 6-30 p.m.

	Bombay, June 22.
lly Good Broach April/May	423
dly Good Broach July/Aug.	485½
lly Good Beengal Dec/Jan.	356
lly Good Bengal July	388
e Oomra Dec/Jan.	394½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 22.			
ription, Superfine, Fine.	F. Good.	Good		
Bengal and Sindh				
njab	416	406	391	381
Kadi/Viramgaon	473	463	453	443
Dhollera	463	453	443	433
Punjab-American	500	490	480	470
Broach	490	480	470	460
Southerns			443	433
		FG.	Fair	423

INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATON.

	Bombay, June 22.
ly Good Broach April/May	424
ry Good Broach July/Aug	458
ly Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	358
Good Bengal July	388
Oomra Dec/Jan.	395
Southerns June	435

Y APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 22. Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Fine M.G.	.....	395
F.G.M.G.	380	.....
Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	395
Punjab F.G.M.G.	380	.....
-Americans M.G.	450/60	470/80
a-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/430	450/60
ur	400/430	450/60
mal Fine M.G.	390/410	440
on Fine M.G.	400/420	440/45
mangaon Fine M.G.	390/400	430/35
i Fine M.G.	340/85	430
gaon-Akola Fine M.G.	350/85	400/415
apur Fine M.G.	350/70	380/400
esh Fine M.G.	345/55	375/90
sh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Fine M.G.	.....	470/80
Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/65
Fine M.G.	.....	.....
F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
ar S.G.	.....	450/60
ta M.G.	.....	450/60
au M.G	.....	380/425
a H.G.	.....	.....
M.G.	.....	440/50
dia M.G.	.....	475/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 22.

following are the receipts of cotton etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. 0th June, 1925.

tton	6256 Bs.
eat	17197 cwts.
eed	13161 ,,
pe, etc.	3105 ,,
gellyseed	1828 ,,
ppyseed	323 ,,
ndants	1467 ,,
orneed	6285 ,,
	2065 ,,
abellams	465 ,,
ossed	7282 ,,
rasseed	nil
	1973 ,,
ar	108 ,,
ar	nil
ey	181 ,,
	2199 ,,
	1739 tons.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, June 20.

New York Market 20 June.

Previous Close. Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.38 July		23.50	+12
23.14 Oct.		23.36	+22
22.82 Jan.		23.08	+26
23.09 Mar.		23.34	+25

New York spot on 19th June, 24.15 —20; New Orleans, 23.80 — 50.

New York spot on 20th June, 24.25 plus 10; New Orleans, 23.95 plus 15.

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet market. Week end covering.

July highest 23.65 (11.50 a.m.), lowest 23.30 (10.03 a.m.) range .35 points.

Liverpool Market 20th June.

Previous Close. Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11-40 a.m	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.84 July	12.75—09	12.66—18	12.73	+11
12.43 Oct.	12.33—10		12.33	+10
12.32 Jan.			12.21	+11
12.35 Mar.			12.24	+11

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.05 a.m.; Heavy rains Abilene (W. Texas), light to moderate rainfall North Carolina. Entire belt partly cloudy.

Entire Commercial and Financial Chronicle report total acreage Commercial 45,381,000.

(2) Cabled 12.25 p.m.; Quiet market, some weekend liquidation stoploss orders being reached.

Egyptian Market 20th June.

Previous Close. Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.30 Nov.			23.10	—02
22.10 Jan.			21.95	—15

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—"Crop progress satisfactory except Texas which still dry. Hope of rains inducing some realising.

(Bombay Statistics.)

(East India Cotton Association Ld.)

Receipts from 1st September, 1924 to 18th June, 1925, 33,54,536.

Same time last season 31,75,325.

Exports from 1st September, 1924 to 18th June, 1925.

Great Britain 1924-25, 57,525; 1923-24, 1,44,931.

Continent, 1924-25, 5,47,814; 1923-24, 8,86,683.

China, 1924-25, 3,16,652; 1923-24, 2,09,891.

Japan, 1924-25, 13,61,309; 1923-24, 12,01,219.

America and Coast Ports, 1924-25, 29,301; 1923-24, 48,123.

Total 1924-25, 23,12,601; 1923-24, 24,90,847.

Total exports by rail from 1st September, 1924 to 18th June, 1925, 14,044.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th June, 1925, 7,79,587.

Export from Karachi for the week ending 8th June, 1925, including Coast Ports, 11,937.

Exports from Karachi from 1st January, 1925, to 18th June, 1925 including Coast Ports 7,15,066.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY June 22

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	83	230,051	338,648
Central India	78	328,025	300,807
Barsi and Nagar	138	199,970	201,861
Hyderabad-Gaorani	134	96,053	103,227
Berar	511	559,601	644,223
Central Provinces	...	253,258	264,305
Total Oomras	944	1,726,958	1,853,071
Dholera	636	284,826	178,093
N.W. Provinces	105	130,529	121,363
Rajputana	46	73,021	86,975
Sind-Punjab	153	356,080	305,788
Broach	46	477,617	307,240
Coompta & Dharwar	2,288	143,753	173,384
Westerns-Northerns	875	76,436	80847
Coconada	...	1,257	510
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	30,589	27,671
Persian	...	4,693	7,968
American	...	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	1,153	53,401	46,908
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	3,487	819
Total	6,246	33,72,096	31,90,640

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	20-6-25.	1st Sept. to 18th June. This year.	Last year
Europe	950	605,339	1,031,614
Japan & China	16,977	1,677,961	1,411,110
Coast Ports	..	29,301	48,123
Upcountry by Rail.	..	14,044	19,331
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	89,067	16,815
Total	17,927	2,416,712	2,527,393

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 22.
(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	475/80	456 1/2	423 1/2 D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	410/15		391 1/2
„ M. G. Black leaf.	390/400		
Bengal M. G. Fine	405/10		
„ M. G. F. G.	390/95	385	355
Khandesh Black leaf x	365/380		
Khandwa-Sanavad	390/400		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	365/85		
Harda	375/425		
Ujjain	365/415		
Parbhani Purna.x	385/400		
Nander.x	390/405		
Wardha/Warora.	455/50		
Nagpur	450/52		
Katol	460/62		
Adoni x	420/25		
Sindh/American	480/85		
Sangli Miraj	445/55		
Bagalkot x	430/40		
Coompta	445/55		
Tirupur	500/505		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	440/50		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	430/40		

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 20-6-25	9267000	6736000
„ Yesterday do	2000	5000
Exports to date do	7899000	5511000
Stock at Ports 19-6-25	396000	318000
„ Interior Towns. do	245000	275000
„ Liverpool do	844000	484000
Visible Supply 26-6-25	1848000	1310000
Quantity in Sight do	14348000	11259000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
6246	3372096	3190640	3450518

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 18th June.

1924-25	1923-24
14044	19874

Total Stock in Bombay on 18-6-25 7,79,587 B/s. last year—7,85,876 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 18th June.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe —	605339	1031614	718337
China —	316652	209891	359799
Japan —	1361309	1201219	1562191
Coast-Ports —	29301	48123	45413
Total —	2312601	2490847	2685740
Afloat in harbour			
Europe —	11738	3887	1910
China Japan & Coast ports —	77329	31699	65502
Silver 72-1-0	Gold 21-6-6	Govt Paper. 69-4-0	

Remarks:—12-45 p.m.:—On the 20th New York closed 12 to 25 up and Liverpool 10 to 11 down.

Here the local market opened with old Broach at Rs. 454 and has since advanced to Rs. 455½ new Broach being quoted at Rs. 420½, Oomras at Rs. 391½, and Bengals at Rs. 384 and Rs. 356 nominal respectively. We have nothing to add to what we have written recently as regards our opinion for the future. The market continues to be entirely governed by the weather in the American Cotton Belt.

Sampin:—Closed this morning at 317.80, 316.20 and 311.10 for June, September and December, these rates bein .10, 1.60 and 1.55 up respectively.

Ready Cotton:—There was a very good demand on Saturday, Japanese Exporters and Mills being keen buyers.

Marwadi Bazar Mon. 3-30 p.m. Market: Steady.

Broach July/August Rs. 458½. A/May 1926 Rs. 423 Oomra D/January Rs. 394. Bengal July Rs. 387. D/January Rs. 357.

A NORDEN AND CO'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers received on Monday the following cable from our Friends Messrs A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"No relief drought area Texas."

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, June 22. Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	11	9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	6
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	3
David	No. 10½	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	9
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	0
Sattara	No. 10¼	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	10	0
Light house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42-2	1	4	3
Japan	No. 20	0	14	6
Japan	No. 32	1	1	3

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, June 20.

Stockholm 18.16.
Christiania 28.61
Amsterdam 12.12
Switzerland 25.03
Belgium 104.05
Athens 294.50.

London, June 20.

Exchange on London in Paris 102.85.
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 1/8
Exchange on London in Italy 128.000

New York, June 20.

Demand Bills 4.85.75

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, June 20.

Total in Sight 14,348,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 160,000 bales.
East Indan Visible Supply 226,000 bales.
American Visibl Supply 1,848,000 bales.
Other 274,000 bales.
Total Sales 32,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 1,200 bales.
East Indian Stock 36,000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 10,400
East Indian Import of the week 9,000 bales
East Indian Speculation 43,000 bales.
American Afloat 22,000
East Indian Afloat 21,000.
Total Afloat 223,000 bales.
Taking of the worlds Spinners of American Cotton 276,000 bales.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

Bombay, June 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¾.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-3/16
London—Paris Frcs. 102.93.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 104.00
London—Rome Liras 128.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	742
American Dollars	274 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	156 1/2
Shanghai	212
Japan	112
Singapore	158 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 22.

3 Mos. 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
Money 1 Mo. 3-1/2 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 3-1/2 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:— Easy.
Imperial Bank India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 14 7/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 22.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-7-6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-7-0
English Gold 10 oz Bar Rs. 21-10-0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-4-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-5-0
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-8
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-4
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-15.

London, June 20.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 31-13
Silver forward d. 31-12
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought to cover sales. Price rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. Market closed featureless.

GOLD.

Ready:— 21-5 0

Bombay, June 22.

Vaida	Opening	Lowest	Highest	At 6 p.m
Asad	21-5-0	21-4-0		21-5-0
Sravan	21-4-9	21-4-0		21-5-0

Teji Mandi.
Ashad 0—2—6
Sravan 0—5—0
Tone—Market Steady at the fall

SILVER.

Bombay, June 22.

Ready:—72-10-0

Vaida	Opening	Lowest	Highest	At 6 p. m
Asad	72-2 0		72-6-0	72-5-0
Sravan	71-12-0		71-15-0	71-14-0

Teji Mandi.
Asad 0—11—0
Sravan 1—3—)
Tone—Market Steady.

LINSEED

London, June 20.

Linseed Pure Basis Bags £21 3/4 June/July sellers.
Linseed Tone—Firmer very little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
42/3 July/Aug value.
42/3 Sep/Oct paid.
Linseed Afloat 52,000 tons.

METAL REPORT

London, June 20.

Tin Block £253 1/4.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, June 22. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	55	12	0
Brass, English	1	55	12	0
Brass, English	1¼	55	12	0
Brass, English	1½	55	12	0
Brass, English	1¾	55	12	0
Brass, English	2	55	12	0

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHARES.

The Secretary in his report dated 15th inst. writes:—

"An Interim Dividend of 6 annas per share free of Indian Income Tax has been declared payable on the 15th August 1925 to Shareholders registered on the 15th July 1925. The books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st July 1925, both days inclusive. Shareholders on the London Register will be paid this dividend in Sterling at the rate of exchange of 1sh. 6 1/32d. per rupee, equal to 6.7617 pence per share. Dividend Warrants will be posted in Rangoon and London on the 14th August 1925.

8 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stocks.—The Directors have decided to redeem on the 1st January 1926 the whole of the 8 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock then outstanding."

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22.

Market opened steadier and improved to Rs. 10 to 15, and closed easier on account of profit taking.

On Saturday, there was a big auction made by the trustees of the creditors of Mr. Manilal Jagaldas, and shares fetched better prices. Swadshis were sold at between Rs. 427 1/2 and 440.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	..	44
Central	25	1¼	23-4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1412-8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	360
Union	7½	..	3-10
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7
Central India Mining	10	4-8	25-8
Indian Cement O.	250	..	35
Katni Cement O.	100	..	45
Katni Cement D.	40	..	145
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpurs	10	8—0	45-8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	820
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	119
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	95
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	630
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	71-4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	160
Scindia Steam	30	14-0	6-1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	2 p.c.	426-4
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	95
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	895
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	855
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	355
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	505
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	350
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-135	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	760
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650
New Prince of Wales	500	61	830
Volkart U. P.	500	50	560
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	140
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Od.	125	12-8	325
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	77-8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	8-12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	6	4-4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	..
Jost Engineering	100	17-8	235
Mckenzie	50	7-8	100
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	335
Port Canning	100	..	35
Sardar Carbonic Gas	1,000	50	645
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	..	24-8
Tata Iron Defd.	150	..	92
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	30	..	45
Thacker	75	..	11-8
Telephone	50	..	200
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	50	1	23
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4-12
New India	25	1-0	12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	..	65
Apollo	50	..	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	420
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	7514
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	440
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	..
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	45
Century	100	20	3328
Central India O.	100	16	453-12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	48-12
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	110
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	5	215
Currimbhoy	250	..	335
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	..	58
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1-
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	315
Edward Sassoon	200	..	115
Elphinstone O.	100	..	20
Emperor Edward	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	20	786-4
Finlay	100	20	120
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	103-12
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	201-4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	377-8
Indian Woollen	50	..	12
Jamshed O.	250	..	90
Kastoorchand	500	..	100
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	77-8
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4550
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	40
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	250
Madras United	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2300
Mathradas	100	..	150
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	120
New City of Bombay	100	10	200
New Great Eastern	200	10	317-8
Osmanshahi (100)	50	..	51-4
Pearl	250	10	460
Phoenix	100	15	422-8
Planet	100	..	25
Premier	100	..	60
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	45
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapore	1,000	1200	9000
Simplex	250	..	125
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	95
Standard	500	100	1330
Swadeshi	100	18	440
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	42-8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1675
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.	a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69	8
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	86	8
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95	4
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	99	14
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	100	0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	101	14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104	2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104	9
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105	3
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109	4
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974	74	8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974	75	0
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	74	8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49	99	8

percent. Paper and 5percent 1933 Brod were in demand.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1954 ..101 4

Market very firm Sellers Scarce 5 percent Tax Free Bauds rnd 6 1/2 percent B. D. Loan n Continuous demands 3 1/2% paper Steady.

COTTON MILLS.

Fluctuations

Ahmedabad Advance				390
Bombay Cotton				425
Bombay Dyeing	746-4	765	746-4	760
Century	325	340	325	332-8
Central India	447-8	455	447-8	453-12
Colaba Land	107-8	110	107-8	110
Crescent	212-8	217-8	212-8	215
Edward Sassoon				115
Fazulbhoy	783-12	800	783-12	786-4
Finlay				120
Globe				50
Gokak				100
Indian Bleaching				201-4
Indore Malwa	377 8	377-8	375	377-8
Kohinoor				1050
Madhowjee				250
Mathuradas				150
Meyer Sassoon				105
Mysore				120
New Great	310	322-8	310	312-8
Pabaney				315
Pearl	455	468-12	455	460
Phonix				422-8
Simplex	122-8	126 4	122-8	125
Swadeshi	440	442-8	430	440
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mill				142-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	140
Bombay Steam	71-4
Bombay Tram Co., Ord.	95
Bundi Cement	7
Indian Cement	35
Central India Mining	25-8
Katni Cement Ord.	45
Shivrajpur	45-8
Tata Hydro 887-8 905 887-8	895
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	11-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def. 45 46-4 45	45

COPPER.

	Bombay, June 22. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	61	8	0
Copper, German	1	61	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	61	8	0
Copper, American	1½	61	8	0
Copper American	1¾	61	8	0
Copper American	2	61	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		26	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		53	0	0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		61	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		61	8	0

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

[Bombay, June 21.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.579 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	84.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	79.1 "
Dew Point	.. .. ..	76.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	77% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	8.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	90.2 "
Minimum do. do.	..	81.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, W, WNW, W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	141 miles.
Fall of Rain	.. .. ..	0.0 inches
Total fall during month	..	20.59 "
Do, do year..	..	24.33 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 20th June.	..	0.42 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jun	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun	h. m.	ft in.
Sat.	20	9 26	28 1	20	18 2	15 0
		21 10	27 4		21 11	19 4
M.	22	13 48	28 2	6	5 22	16 2
		20 13			18 20	20 1
Tue.	23	79 16	25 8	23	5 53	16 2
		57 12			18 66	19 1
W.	24	9 42	25 7	24	6 26	16 7
		13 31	28 0		19 32	19 6
Th.	25	1 13	25 4	25	6 59	16 6
		13 59	27 6		29 10	19 1
Fri.	26	1 50	25 1	26	7 32	17 7
		14 30	27 2		20 51	19 9
Sun.	28	3 17	24 4	28	8 59	19 1
		15 35	26 3		22 30	19 8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 22nd JUNE 1925.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 22nd June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.84 in. of rain and Ambala 0.52 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was markedly lower than usual in the whole of the province and the minimum in the extreme southeast only.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.44 in. of rain, Mainpuri 1.61 in and Allahabad 0.64 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in considerable excess. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both below normal in the west of the province; in the east, maximum temperature was lower than usual at Cawnpore and the minimum at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 0.08 in. of rain, Ajmer 0.31 in. and Mount Abu 0.15 in. Skies are clear over upper Sind, lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana and heavily clouded over lower Sind. Humidity is in defect in the first mentioned area and at Mount Abu and generally in excess in the rest of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal at Jacobabad and Jodhpur; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.11 in of rain and Neemuch 0.45 in. Skies are lightly clouded over central Kathiawar and north Gujarat and moderately to heavliy clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and in defect in Cutch and at Deesa. Temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.17 in of rain, Hoshangabad 0.30 in, Khandwa 1.49 in and Nagpur 0.26 in. Skies are general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the west of the province. Temperature was almost as usual throughout the province except at Khandwa, where the minimum alone was slightly below normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.42 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 7.10 in., Marmagao 2.62 in. and Karwar 2.68 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is in slight excess at Marmagao. Maximum temperature was below normal at the aforesaid station; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 90.2 (4 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 79 deg. .8 (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 2.21 in. of rain, Sholapur 1.38 in. Aurangabad 0.56 in., Nizamabad 0.39 in. and Hyderabad 0.24 in. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Hyderabad an the adjoining districts of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in the north Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active. Rainfall has been nearly general in the West United Provinces, the West Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in the Punjab, the east United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India West, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 4.40 in, Calicut 1.52 in and Trivandrum 0.11 in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 21st June 1925 issued from Simla.

Both the branches of the monsoon are normally active over the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and south Hyderabad and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, the east and north Punjab, west Rajputana, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Coorg and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, the southwest Punjab, Kashmir and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in th Bombay Report, were:—Margui two inches; Dibrugarh one and a half; Noakhali one; Satkhira one and a half; Berhampore two; Balasore, Ranchi one and a half; Meerut one and a half; Mussooree three; Harnai one; Seoni one and a half; Hanamkonda three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF JUNE 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0	0.07	—0.07	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	.. ..	0.88	0.37	+0.51	7.20
Rawalpindi	.. ..	1.25	1.11	+0.14	34.77
Lahore	.. 0.84	3.78	0.93	+2.85	19.62
Hissar	.. ..	3.27	1.01	+2.26	14.47
Ambala	.. 0.52	5.71	1.20	+4.51	30.49
Delhi	.. ..	2.50	1.45	+1.05	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	.. 0.44	2.93	1.04	+1.89	26.90
Mainpuri	.. 1.61	5.18	0.65	+4.51	27.07
Jhansi	.. 0.03	6.59	1.71	+4.88	36.17
Cawnpore	.. 0.01	3.83	1.70	+2.13	35.92
Allahabad	.. 0.64	1.66	2.04	—0.38	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	.. ..	0.30	0.10	+0.20	3.68
Karachi	.. ..	0.17	0.35	—0.18	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	0.02	2.93	0.88	+2.05	11.79
Ajmer	.. 0.31	0.97	1.27	—0.30	20.65
Jaipur	.. ..	3.18	1.22	+1.96	24.21
Kotah	.. ..	4.08	1.80	+2.28	28.23
Mount Abu	.. 0.15	6.66	1.99	+4.67	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	.. ..	0.74	0.99	—0.25	14.39
Dwarka	.. ..	1.82	0.89	+0.63	13.52
Veraval	.. ..	10.24	4.03	+6.21	18.80
Rajkot	.. ..	4.80	2.63	+2.17	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	7.96	3.37	+4.59	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	.. 0.11	12.06	5.00	+7.06	40.97
Ahmedabad	.. ..	5.07	3.08	+1.99	28.83
Deesa	.. ..	3.65	0.96	+2.69	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	.. 0.45	6.68	2.32	+4.36	29.19
Indore	.. ..	3.48	4.00	—0.52	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	.. ..	3.25	3.93	—0.68	55.11
Saugor	.. 0.17	2.87	3.11	—0.24	44.95
Hoshangabad	.. 0.30	4.62	3.78	+0.84	43.83
Khandwa	.. 1.49	2.12	3.58	—1.46	29.63
Akola	.. ..	1.93	3.68	—1.75	31.35
Amraoti	.. 0.03	..	4.40	..	33.05
Nagpur	.. 0.26	4.56	6.00	—1.45	48.97
Chanda	.. ..	2.45	5.18	—2.73	51.90
Raipur	.. 0.02	1.90	5.64	—3.74	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	.. 0.42	21.39	12.76	+9.23	70.63
Ratnagiri	.. 7.10	17.39	22.23	—4.84	99.98
Mormugao	.. 2.62	16.91	23.65	—6.74	94.95
Karwar	.. 2.68	25.19	28.61	—3.42	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	.. ..	4.36	3.40	+0.96	22.23
Ahmednagar	.. 2.21	3.07	4.21	—1.14	22.33
Poona	.. 0.02	1.56	3.76	—2.20	27.11
Sholapur	.. 1.38	1.92	3.69	—1.77	28.45
Bijapur	.. 0.09	0.45	2.93	—2.48	20.90
Belgaum	.. 0.09	2.72	5.99	—3.27	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	.. 0.56	1.86	4.08	—2.22	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.39	2.70	3.94	—1.24	40.08
Hyderabad	.. 0.24	1.98	3.42	—1.44	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	.. 4.40	25.95	29.05	—3.10	125.68
Calient	.. 1.52	11.54	27.17	15.63	117.16
Cochin	.. ..	..	..	..	114.51
Trivandrum	.. 0.11	2.08	10.70	—8.62	64.51
Ceylon— Colombo	0.40	6.14	6.98	—0.84	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	.. 0.06	3.08	3.48	—0.40	41.59
Bellary	.. ..	0.61	1.46	—1.45	20.51
Cuddapah	.. ..	1.08	2.13	—1.05	31.23
Madras	.. ..	0.09	1.46	—1.37	50.74
Bangalore	.. 0.06	1.07	2.42	—1.35	35.37
Coimbatore	.. ..	0.50	1.34	—0.84	22.29
Trichinopoly	.. ..	3.61	0.99	+2.62	33.18
Negapatam	.. ..	0.78	0.89	—0.11	54.98

HOME RULE FOR BURMA.

ALL-BURMA UNION'S RESOLUTION.

RANGOON, June 21.

The All-Burma Union formed last year at Henzada having for its object the reuniting of the different political parties in Burma held its first annual Conference at the Jubilee Hall, Rangoon to-day. Ukyaw Yan of Mandalay was elected president. Those present included several Legislative Council members, Pongyis and ladies. The Conference considered a draft scheme of Home Rule for Burma but resolved to publish it for public criticism before consideration at another Conference and appointed a Committee to incorporate the criticisms in the report for the next Conference.

The report on immigration recommended among others that legislation should be passed preventing the entry into Burma of deformed and defective persons, delinquents and vagabonds and that Government should be asked not to send political prisoners to Burma. Other recommendations include the passage of the Land Alienation Bill, the taking of steps to validate marriages under the Burmese Buddhist law when one of the parties is a Burmese Buddhist, protesting against the further grant of lands to non-Burmans and the encouragement of Burmese Labour bureaux. The report was resubmitted to the sub-Committee to be amplified and redrafted. A resolution urging the Government to resume Burmese recruitment to the army was also passed. Another resolution to grant lands in Tonkan reserve to cultivators affected by floods in Kyaikto was also passed. The Conference came to a close after the election of new office bearers.—A. P.

"STATUES OF NATIONAL HEROES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your editorial note in your to-day's issue on "Statues of National Heroes" has forced me to reveal the whole story of my placing the order for one statue of Swami Vivekananda with Mr. V. V. Wagh. After putting up the proposal for the statue in the Press and its being well received throughout, without a single opposition. I approached Mr. Mahatre, he being considered the best sculptor in Bombay, who quoted his price between Rs. 25,000 to 30,000 to vary according to the height of the statue. He told me that Rs. 25,000 was paid by the Gokhale statue committee for Madras and that was his lowest price for national statues. I consulted my friends who had agreed to give liberal support to the extent of Rs. 9,000 and they all said that for the statue of one of the best men of Bhartwarsha the money question should be treated as secondary and that the best work of art should be produced. At their suggestion I was about to place an order with Mr. Mahatre when some of the most respectable gentlemen of Shri Ram Krishna mission asked me to see Mr. Wagh as well as his work was not inferior to any body else. I agreed to their desire and when I saw Mr. Wagh's studio and his price only Rs. 14,000/- I again approached my friends and at the suggestion of the gentlemen connected with Ram Krishna mission it was decided that a public meeting shall be called to support the idea of the statue and after forming a committee the order for the statue shall be placed with the artist selected by them I am still awaiting the birth of this committee and as soon as it is formed by the Hindu Sabha or Western India Vivekananda society or other prominent people guaranteeing the collection of funds, I shall be too glad to ask my friends to give their promised donations to that committee and will try my utmost for any service allotted to me. This is the story about the Bombay statue.

You have stated in your article that the acceptance of indifferent art is not encouragement to art. I agree to this but a man like Mr. Wagh who has made the statues or busts of H. M. King George, Lord Hardinge, Wellingdon, Kitchenecr, Roberts Ladies Hardinge and Wellingdon, Drs. Tagore, Besant, Dadabhoy, Surrendranath Bannerjee, Pundits, Malviya and Nehru, Lok. Tilak Mahatma Gandhi and Deshbandhu Das and various others, leaders of Indai could safely be entrusted with any statue.

It has been decided that one statue shall be at Ahmedabad not Dwarka and for this a representative committee of some of the mill-owners of Ahmedabad and other places shall be formed as soon as convenient and the order for this statue has been placed with the approval of many Gujratis and Kathiawaris and I can safely say, no committee could take so much trouble as I have done in this matter. There are only two artists in Bombay who have made bronze statues. Mr. Mahatre refuses to sumbit his model before any committee and Mr. Wagh is willing to do whatever any competent committe wants him to do.

As regards domestic arrangements, between Mr. Wagh and myself, as I remain out of Bombay for three weeks in a month I requested him to receive the cash as it comes from the public and go on depositing that in a Bank under our joint signatures. He will receive Rs. 2,800 as soon as collected to enable him to start the work and shall not touch any funds coming after that till he has made the model. It was our intention to invite the general public to approve the model and then to advance further sum of Rs. 5,600 to Mr. Wagh and the balance on delivery of the statue. I hope this will satisfy you. On forming of the committees at Bombay and Ahmedabad, the names of the people promising support shall be published.—Yours etc.

J. S. PINDI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please allow me to express my opinion on the editorial note headed "Statues of National Heroes" published in your issue of the 16th instant.

You say that I execute orders at very cheap prices and that since the price is adequate the quality of the work the public should be guarded. Do you not know for what price Goldsmith sold his Vicar of Wakefield, and that Michael Angelo produced some of the finest works of art upon a glass of wine and piece of bread? Are you not aware of the monetary state of our people to collect funds for the memorials of our heroes and is it fair for you to vilify the noble sentiments of artists in reducing the prices to the circumstances of the people? If I were a rich man I should have presented the statues of our heroes to our city.

You also invite competition and refer to the Dadabhai Memorial Committee which after approving my clay model placed the order with another sculptor on the ground that my quotations were higher. I can yet make a Dadabhai statue As regards Lokmanya Tilak's statue which I made for Bombay to which you refer, I made it with a devotion which I had for Lokmanya in the hope that those leading men who express a wish to have one for Bombay on fully approving the model I made for Poona would collect funds and purchase it.

The order for Tilak's statue for Poona was won by me in open competition by an overwhelming majority of votes over my competitors and my work was considered to be far better than the rest. Mr. Kelkar, at the time of the unveeiling of the statue said that those who knew Mr. Wagh's devotion for Lok. Tilak need not be told that he has done it with the love of a regious devotee than that of a business man. Lokmanya's son too wrote that in his opinion the statue was superb, imposing and lifelike and was an deal personification of the indomitable spirit of the late Lokmanya.

Mr. Pickthall the former editor of "The Chronicle" and an author and man of high culture and taste declared that the statue was one of the best he saw in Bombay. It was upon my suggestion that the open competition for Tilak's statue at Poona started.

Since you appear to suggest a domestic arrangement between Mr. Pindi and myself, I am reluctantly compelled to say that you are ignorant of the facts. When Mr. Pindi came to my place he was attracted with my work and particularly with the bronze statue of Lokmaniya Tilak and he found my prices moderate. I have, however not commenced the work since I have not received the advance money. As I have devotion for Swami Vivekananda I have agreed to execute the order and consented to take the trouble at Mr. Pindi's request to receive and hold in trust contributions if any.—Yours etc.

V. V. WAGH.
Sculptor.

[Both Mr. Pindi and Mr. Wagh have missed the point of our comment which was to establish two principles: first that a public memorial to a national hero must be organised by a responsible and representative body and, second, that, if the memorial is to take the form of a statue a competition must be instituted in order to secure the best work of art. Mr. Wagh's capacity as a sculptor or Mr. Pindi's enthusiasm is wholly beside the point.—Ed. "B. C."]

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, June 17.—During the period under review the improvement mentioned last week has been well maintained, and at the close the tone is considerably better. The offtake is good, and stocks are moving into consumption quite satisfactory, while sales of ready parcels are reported at fairly full rates. Owing to the marriage season, there is a steady demand from the up-country centres, where retail sales are being made at firm prices.

Grey Shirtings.—The market is steady with a fair demand from both the local and up-country consuming centres. Stocks are being gradually reduced and where these have fallen below normal, values have appreciated. Retail sales are very encouraging and the feeling generally is more optimistic than of late.

Grey Dhooties.—This section has again improved, and ready sales have been freely negotiated. The offtake is good and stocks, assisted by the demand from up-country, have materially decreased. Finished styles have been entirely neglected and we do not hear of any "forward" transactions.

Whites.—Enquiry has fallen off for all styles and sales are much below last week's average. Prices close barely steady and for Mulls slightly lower.

Miscellaneous.—The turnover in this section is disappointing and the tone in quiet. No sales of any importance are advised, and values, if anything, are lower than last.

Yarns.—We do not hear of either retail sales or "To arrive" bookings, and the market is quiet.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Is. 1-8 to Rs. 2

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37 1/2-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-2 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 13-8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 1/2 16 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 14-6 per piece..

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 16 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 17-2 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 17-10 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs. Rs. 8 per piece. ...

Wh. Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds Rs. 26-8 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shirtings 40,000 98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 20-10 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shirtings 40,000 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21-10 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shirtings Raja 99 in. by 40 yds Rs. 10 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There is little of interest to report with regard to our local Yarn market, which rules steady, with prices unchanged. Further cheap sales for near delivery are reported and mills generally appear to require orders. However no material improvement may be expected for two or three weeks. There has been no enquiry for shipment.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10 1/2s Rs. 3-14 to 4-2.
Mule 12 1/2s Rs. 3-15 to 4-3.
Mule 14 1/2s Rs. 4-2 to 4-6.
Mule 16 1/2s Rs. 4-4 to 4-8.
Mule 20 1/2s Rs. 4-9 to 4-13
Mule 22s Rs. 4-14 to 5-2.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly Gunny Market report is as follows:—

Calcutta, June 16:—Heavy Goods.—There has been less enquiry in evidence but prices show little change. With the exception of a moderate trade done in Cornsacks and Cubans, business generally has been of small dimensions.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for July at Rs. 45; D. W. Nitrate Bags for October at Rs. 40, for January at Rs. 38; B. Twills for June at Rs. 55; Liverpool Twils for July at Rs. 65; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 77 to Rs. 77-8, for August at Rs. 77, for August/September at Rs. 77, for September at Rs. 77, for September/December at Rs. 74, for October/November at Rs. 75, for November at Rs. 74-8 for November/December at Rs. 73-8, for December at Rs. 73-8.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2 1/2 lbs. for July at Rs. 69 to Rs. 70, for July/September at Rs. 70; Grainsacks (3 1/4 lbs.) for June at Rs. 90, for July/September at Rs. 88 to Rs. 90.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for June at Rs. 55; No. 2 Twills for Ready at Rs. 60-12; Woolpacks (8 lbs.) for July at Rs. 2-5.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 6/48 to Rs. 64, for July/October at Rs. 64, for August/September at Rs. 64 to Rs. 64-4 to Rs. 62-4, for August/October at Rs. 62-8, for September at Rs. 63 to Rs. 62, for October at Rs. 62.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for October/December at Rs. 44-8; Hy. C.'s for July/September at Rs. 59 to Rs. 57, for August/September at Rs. 57-8; A. Twills for January/March at Rs. 70 to Rs. 69

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for June at Rs. 55, for July/September at Rs. 59; Liverpool Twills for July/September at Rs. 66 to Rs. 65, for July/December at Rs. 65.

Hessians.—Buyers have shown little interest in this market and values have declined. Consuming centres are holding off and only a small trade has been transacted during the week.

9 Porters for Ready and June at Rs. 17-10 to Rs. 16-9 to Rs. 16-12 to Rs. 16-7, for July/September at Rs. 17-2 to Rs. 16-12 to Rs. 16-15 to Rs. 16-10.

50"—10 ozs. for June at Rs. 21, for July at Rs. 21.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs. for June/July at Rs. 100.

11 Porters for Ready and June at Rs. 22-6 to Rs. 21-12 to Rs. 21-14 to Rs. 21-8, for July/September at Rs. 22-6 to Rs. 21-14 to Rs. 22 to Rs. 21-12, for October/December at Rs. 21.

45"—11 ozs. for August/September at Rs. 23.

COAL.

The market continues to show a state of complete depression, and such transactions as are being put through are on the most modest scale. Consumers show no interest, and sellers, although doing their best to hold prices at their already low level, find it necessary to make concessions to induce purchases.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegunge—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes in "Commerce and Finance" (New York) of May 27 as follows:—

The most striking feature of last week's cotton market was the demand for May contracts that developed as that position approached maturity. In New York the last quotation for May was 36 points above July. In New Orleans May finished at 12 points over July, and in Liverpool the two positions were quoted at practically the same price when the trading in May ended.

If the relative strength of May had been due to manipulation or the buying of shorts that had been trapped it would not be so significant. But it appears to have been entirely the result of purchases made by those who wanted the cotton for trade purposes.

It is for this reason very impressive as it indicates that there is little or no cotton for sale elsewhere and that it is only by taking up futures that those who need the actual can obtain it. In these circumstances it is not surprising that those who were short of July should have become nervous or that the July-October spread in all markets has widened with sensational suddenness.

For these developments there is only one interpretation. They mean that the world wants cotton *now* and in the face of a demand so urgent and insistent the outlook for the next crop becomes relatively unimportant, at least until that crop is nearer maturity.

Meantime the reported or threatened curtailment in New England is not likely to have much effect, for it seems inconsistent with the facts. The distributors of dry goods seem to have come to this conclusion. During the latter part of the week they were buying more freely than for some time and their purchases are commencing to make some impression upon the accumulated stocks of which the commission merchants were complaining.

The news of the crop has been upon the whole favourable and it is expected that the government report on June 2 will be optimistic, but speculation is dormant and the spot demand upon which the market rests at present is so impressive in its strength that there are few who hape the courage to go short.

Later on the outlook may change, but the facts as well as the feeling are now against any serious decline in prices, and the weight of public opinion seems in favour of what is called the constructive side of the market.

The Anjuman Trjuman Mahomedan Society, Allahabad has passed a resolution viewing the overgrowing difficulties created by the Allahabad Municipality to paralyse the trades in Muslim hands with alarm and urging Government to intervene in the matter and appoint a paid official Chairman:—A. P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

June 22.

Neotsfield Timothy Durban.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.

Celebes Maru Morita Kobe.
Clan Sinclair Neil Dunkirk.

LOADING.

June 22.

S. S. Libenfels for Antwerp.
S. S. Wildenfels for Hamburg.
S. S. Chybessa for Rangoon.
S. S. Bahadur for Calcutta.

S. S. Neotsfield.—The steamer Neotsfield, 3,002 tons, Captain Hy. Wm. Timothy, arrived yesterday in Bombay harbour from Durban with cargo of coal.

S. S. Celebes Maru.—The Osaka S. Kaisha steamer Celebes Maru, 4,262 tons, Captain H. Morita, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc. with cargo.

S. S. Clan Sinclair.—T. Morrison & Co.'s steamer Clan Sinclair, 3,291 tons, Captain Neil, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, etc., with cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, June 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Ville de Metz 4402 Mar 14/6 M Maritan.
2 Caledonia 3353 London 20/6 M M & Co.
3 Nirvana 3768 Karachi N F M M & Co.
4 Cape Cortegal 3136 N F N F S S N Co
6 Kondekerk 3650 Kobi 3/7 E D Sassoon.
7 Chybassa 4022 N F N F M M & Co.
7 Sardinia 4106 China 16/5 M M & Co.
8 Genova 4217 Genova 15/6 L Triestine.
10 Cl. Mackay 3205 P Island N F J F & Co.
11 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool T/6 K N & Co.
12 City of Baroda 4500 NF K N & Co.
12 Tokushima Maru 4257 Japan 18/6 N Y Kaisha.
13 Tenerippa 4460 Dunkirk 5/6 Volkart Bros.
15 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.
16 Serbistan 1864 N F N F Graham Tdg. Co.
16 Drachenfels 3829 Hamburg 6 F L Edward.
17 Lueneburg 3673 NF Vol Bro.
17 Kumeria 4006. N.F. F F C & Co.
17 Chybassa 4022 N F N F M M & Co.
Razmak 4937 London 20/6.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Iserlohn 2145 N F N F Vol. Bros.
2 Flowergate 3226 Rangoon 16/6 S S N Co.
2 Capodi-Monte 3544 Genova 1/7 L Triestino.
3 Bankura 1905 Persian Gulf 17/6 M M & Co.
5 Korei Maru 3366 Japan 6/6 O S Kaisha.
6 Serbistan 1864 Leith N F Grahams.
7 Alipore 3241 Japan 11/6 M M & Co.
8 Ariosto 2768 Antwerp 26/6 J F & Co.
8 John Ludu. Mowinckel 1723, N F N F C L Sajan & Co.
10/11 Silvio Pellico 3330 Trieste 18/6 L Triestino.
10 & 11 Hawra 4096 N F N F.
11 Bankura 1906 N F M M & Co.
15 Khandalla 330 E. Africa, N.F. M. M. & Co.
Urita 1955 Busrah 19/6 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Bandra, 1877, P. Gulf, N.F. M M & Co.
B Pasha 3193 Rangoon 10/6 T Morrison & Co.
C & R. Cl. Macindal 2774, Tuticorin 10/6 J F & Co.
D & E Indus Maru 2705 Osaka 15/6 O S Kaisha.
F Cl. Sinclair 3291 Dunkirk 15/6 T M & Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr 199 N F N F Merchant S N Co.
K Anfora 3590 N F N F L T & M I C N Co
M Neidenfels 1745 P Gulf NF L Edwards & C.
N Bhairgowrie 1995 Antwerp NF T M & Co.
O Clan Macnair 3727 N F N F J F & Co
P Reichenfels 2919, Antwerp. 10/6 L Edwards.
Z/M Vita 1955 N F N F M M & Co.
6 Umvama 2785 Antwerp 4/6 Graham Tdg. Co.
12/13 Gairsoppa 3277 NF NF M M & Co
CM Celebes Maru 4262 Tuticorin 23/6 O S K

SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ.

SUCCESSFUL BENEFIT PERFORMANCES.

The above Samaj of Bombay staged on Sunday last in the afternoon and again at night, two plays. Bala Veera Dhruva and Samaj Seva in aid of its Khadi work and of the Yuvati Saranalyaam (Rescue Home for fallen women) of Madras. Bala Veera Dhruva was performed by children most of whom were under ten. Both performances were much appreciated by the audience. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who presided at the night performance congratulated the Samaj upon their devotion to social service and their enterprise. He as well as Mr. Kanji Drawarkadas, who presided at the afternoon performance, explained the aims and objects of the Rescue Home and the need for similar Homes in many other places. Mr. S. Hanumanthrao, the representative of the Home, described the nature of the work done by the Home and thanked all those ladies and gentlemen in Bombay who had helped the institution. The Secretaries of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj inform us that that some members of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha worked zealously and successfully in making their performances a success and have secured a donation of Rs. forty from a lady sympathiser for the Madras Home.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Notes

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

Standing Committee Meeting, 1-40 p.m.

	Sunrise. a.m.	Sunset. p.m.
June 26 (Fri.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
June 27 (Sat.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sun.)	6h. 4m.	7h 20m.
June 29 (Mon.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
June 30 (Tue.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, China, Japan and Australia per S.S. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th inst.

STUDY CLASS IN PSYCHOLOGY.—Mr. H.K. Agraval will conduct the weekly class in psychology at the premises of the Youth Lodge Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road to-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will give a public discourse in English on the Mendaka Upanishad at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi Bombay, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" arrived London on Saturday, the 20th instant.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Toyooka Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 21st instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 17th July.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with Mails from London of 18th instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 20th inst.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.—The Bombay National Convention Samiti is opening weekly classes for the detailed study of the Commonwealth of India Bill. The classes are proposed to be held every Wednesday for one hour commencing at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the offices of the Convention Samiti on the Fourth Floor, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. The first class will be opened to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will give an introductory exposition of the Bill. The classes are open to the public and all are cordially invited to attend.

GUJARATI RASHTRIYA SHALA.—The Principal of the Gujarati Rashtriya Shala (The National High School) conducted by the Gujarati Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal writes to inform the public tha the Gujarati Ekadia-Balpothi, St.I. St.II, St.III, and St.IV classes are opened in the Gujarati Rashtriya Shala. (Ashoka Building, Princess Street). Boys as well as girls will be admitted. Best type of training will be imparted to the students under experienced teachers. Guardians are requested to get their wards admitted in the School as soon as possible

SHRI VALLABHACHARYAN VAISNAVS PARISHAD.—A meeting of the Swagat Committee held under the presidentship of Mr. Lalji Naranji, at Bada Mundir, Bhuleswer, on the 18th instant, passed the following among other resolutions:—

(1) A public meeting of 7th sitting to be held at Madhav Bag, C.P. Tank, on the 25th and 26th instant. (2) Meeting nominates as President Goswami Tikayat Shri Goverdhan-Maharaj Shri Lalji Nathdwara Walla, and Vice-President Goswami Shri Vallabhlalji, Kamvan Walla. (3) Chairman of Swagat Committee Sheth Devi das Madhavji Thakersee. (4) Treasurer: Sheth Ranchhoddas Harjivandas.

Offices: Head Office Chandra Bag, C.P. Tank. Branch Office Bada Mandir, Bhuleswer.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The Hon. Secretary acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 4,96,511-11-9; The Bombay Municipal Corporation contribution for the year 1925-26 Rs. 2,500; The Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charities, for March and April 1925 Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Pestonji and Co. Rs. 100; Mr. Sherally Muljibhai Rs 50; Mr. Roshanali Hyderali Rs. 50; Mr. C. Arnold Rs. 30; Mr. B. S. Lalkaka Rs. 25; Mr. Nadirshaw R. Patel Rs. 25; P. L. Thacker, Esq., 6th Presidency Magistrate, Bombay Rs. 25; The Standard Oil Co., of New York Rs. 25; Messrs. Leonard Rosenthal Et Freres Rs. 25; A Zoroastrian from the mofussil Rs. 15; A Parsi Lady in memory of her deceased father Rs. 15; Messrs. Cannon Dunkerley and Co. Ltd. Rs. 15; The Hon. Sir A. H. Frazer Kt., J.P. Rs. 15; Mrs Dinbai F. S. Patuck Rs. 12-3-6. Total Rs. 5,00,439-3-9.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF RY. SERVANTS.—Mr. Jhabvala has forwarded an appeal to the Agent B.B. & C.I. Railway as follows:

Between Dadar and Matunga on the B.B. & C.I. Line there will be seen a number of hovels made of reed and mud between each two of which there will be seen large stinking pools of water. The Agent of the B.B. & C.I. Railway has built them for the poor workmen and their families who build his engines and his trains in which a large number of people daily travel. No less than 5,000 human souls live in these hovels round which mosquitos are bred giving rise to filth, ill-health, death and disease. In monsoon especially the condition of the poor is inexpressibly miserable for water actually drops into the holes of the roof and the walls. The poor children of the workmen are seen crossing through the water with difficulty while going from one place to another. It is our earnest prayer that the Agent of B.B. & C.I. Railway will early look into the matter and in the interest of hundreds of human lives entrusted to his care he will make better accommodation for the workers who are in his main support.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ASSAULT ON BROTHER-IN-LAW.

ACCUSED GETS 5 YEARS.

Emp. vs. Abdul Shohji Tamboli.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaonker.)

This was a criminal appeal against the sentence of fine and 5 years' rigorous imprisonment passed on the accused by Mr. D. D. Cooper the Additional Sessions Judge of Sholapur who convicted him of having caused grievous hurt to his brother-in-law Chandulal.

It appears that there was some friction between the accused and his brothers-in-law Chandulal and Babulal who, he complained, were not sending his wife to his house. The latter, on the other hand, alleged that he was ill-treating and oppressing her. In January last Chandulal in the company of his friends went to witness a fire-works display at night. Thereafter they visited a tea-shop where they met the accused. Some words passed between them and Chandulal left with his friends. They were followed by the accused and his companions who assaulted him on the way, and stabbed him with a knife causing serious injuries. Chandulal had to be detained in hospital for three weeks.

The accused who put up a defence of *alibi* pleaded that it was a case of mistaken identity. But two of the assessors found that the accused was among the assailants. The judge agreeing with them convicted him, and sentenced him as above.

Their Lordships after going through the papers held that the accused was rightly convicted and dismissed the appeal.

IMPORTANT POINT OF MERCANTILE LAW.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

Gorio Ltd. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

L. Gordhandas & Co and ors.

Defendents.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs for the recovery of Rs. 6,367/13 from the defendants being the amount of the excess customs duty which the plaintiffs had to pay on certain bales of cloth sold by them to the defendants. The plaintiffs sold 74 bales of Damas and satin cloth on 20th February 1922 at a certain price. The plaintiffs alleged that it was agreed at the time of the contract that immediate delivery of these bales would not be given as the said bales were not cleared from the Customs House. The plaintiffs cleared these goods from the Customs on the 2nd of March 1922. The price of the goods was paid by the defendants on 27th February 1922 and 1st March 1922 between the date of the contract and the clearing of the goods, Government increased the rate of import duty on piece goods with the result that the plaintiffs had to pay by way of duty Rs. 6,367 more than they would otherwise have had to pay. They claimed to recover this amount from the defendants under the provisions of section 10 of the Tariff Act. The defendants refused to pay this amount. Hence the suit.

The defendants denied that there was any agreement about the goods to be delivered late on the ground of non-clearance. They said that the contract was for delivery 'free Bombay godowns' and that they were allowed 60 days time for payment of the price. They contended that the provisions of Section 10 of the Tariff Act had nothing to do with the case. They further submitted that on payment by them of the contract price, the accounts between the parties were closed and that the same could not be reopened.

After hearing evidence and the arguments of counsel, his Lordship delivered his judgment and dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs on the ground that the contract was for a sale of ready goods and that the provisions of the Tariff Act relating to the payment of increased duty by the purchaser did not apply to the facts of the case.

Mr. R. J. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Talico with Mr. D. F. Mulla instructed by Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co. appeared for the defendants.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE CASE.

POSTPONEMENT GRANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, June 20.

On Thursday there was again a big crowd in the Resident Magistrate's Court at Bandra eager to hear the proceedings in the case in which Captain C. M. Flanders, Superintendent of Markets stands charged by an agent of the Goat and Sheep Merchants' Association with a number of serious offences.

His worship having received a letter from the Bombay Municipal Commissioner informing him that Captain F. Flanders was ill owing to an accident and that therefore he could not attend the Court, postponed the case fixing 30th June and 1st July for the next hearings.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Watts, the Dewan, arrived at Trivandrum yesterday from Cape and will receive the Commission of appointment from Her Highness the Maharani Regent to-day.

COMMISSIONER'S APPOINTMENT.

CORPORATION WANTS POWER.

YESTERDAY'S DISCUSSION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday. Mr. V. G. Patel presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Indian Merchants' Chamber about the appointment of auctioneers and purchase of stores which asked that tender should be asked in the latter case.

On the motion of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim the letter was referred to the Commissioner for remarks through the Standing Committee.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:

TRANSFER OF LIQUOR SHOP.

"That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain from the Collector of Bombay whether it is a fact that he has given sanction to the transfer for liquor shop from one place to another at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Charni Road in spite of a strong protest signed by a very large number of residents of the locality affected by such a transfer, whether he had then consulted the Advisory Committee in the matter and, if so, whether they had approved of the transfer and also to state whether in view of the strong feeling against such a transfer the Collector does not think it advisable to revoke the order if it is already passed."

Dr. Viegas said there were about 12 educational institutions within about 120 yards of the shop in the locality and they should not tolerate the liquor shop there. Besides there was a Brahmin hotel in this building.

Mr. A. Jai seconded and the proposition was agreed to.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S SALARY

On priority being given, Sir V. A. Dabholker moved that the Government be addressed on the desirability of giving effect to the recommendation of the Municipal Corporation as per the Commissioner's letter, for increasing the salary of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner to Rs. 1500—2000 and also for the licensing of hawkers, both of which recommendations were thrown out by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said there was another recommendation of the Corporation, which was also rejected by the Select Committee and the Commissioner had made no mention about it at all. That was about the transfer of the power of the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner from the Government to the Corporation. That recommendation to Government was a unanimous proposition of the Corporation and that was the one step required to transform the Corporation into a really democratic body. The Chairman had pointed out several times that the real power was with the Commissioner, and neither with the Corporation nor with the President. About the salary of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Nariman said, this officer was only to be trained for the Commissionership as he would succeed the Commissioner, when the Corporation got the power of making the appointment. Therefore, he did not think that a salary of Rs. 200 or 300 more or less was a matter of much consequence. He moved that the whole matter be referred to the Procedure and Rules Committee for report within a fortnight including that of the power of appointing the Commissioner.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola seconded.

The Commissioner said the point referred to by Mr. Nariman had not escaped him, but they would see that that point was not mentioned in the Select Committee's report at all. The principles involved in the other matters referred to by the mover of the proposition had, however, been accepted by Government and they could address Government about them. In every large city hawkers were licensed, but not in Bombay, and all their trouble arose on that account, he said.

Mr. Nariman rising to a personal explanation said Government had given an undertaking in the open Council accepting the principle of the Corporation's right to appoint the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Dr. Velker and Dr Dadachanji said it was so and Mr. Nariman's amendment was allowed to stand.

Dr. Viegas moved that the first part of the proposition about the salary of the Deputy Commissioner be referred to the Procedure and Rules Committee and on the second point of licensing the hawkers, the President be asked to address Government on the desirability of giving effect to same.

The amendment of Mr. Nariman was adopted as a substantive proposition.

ANIMALS FOR ID FESTIVAL.

Mr. Fateh Mahomed M. A. Haji moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to issue passes of permission to bring the animals from Bandra for slaughtering in the City on the ensuing Bakri Id festival at least 4 days prior to the Id and not one day before as is being hitherto done."

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim seconded and the proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to 4 p.m. to-day.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	12.86	+.13
September	12.61	+.12
October	12.45	+.12
December	12.38	+.15
January	12.34	+.13
EGYPTIANS:—		
November	23.50	+.40

R. A. BEAT Y. M. C. A.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

BREARLEY'S BRILLIANT GOALKEEPING.

Those who witnessed Monday's soccer on the Cooperage between the Royal Artillery and the Y. M. C. A. will not deny that it was Brearley's brilliant goal-keeping that saved the latter from a severe drubbing. The R. A. who won by two goals to nil, were by far the superior team in every department and the absence of Brearly would have given them at least half a dozen goals. The shuffling of the Y. M. C. A. side had a reverse effect in as much as several players were uncomfortable in positions which did not suit them at all. Chisholm of the second string who usually formed one of the second defensive line, played at left half while T. James a regular half back led the attack but time and again forgot his new position Hayes Hoare who has played back was far below expectations in the half line and except McCarthy the Y. M. C. A. were sadly in need of a few dashing forwards.

Though the Artillery could not score in the initial period, they monopolised play and gave the Y. M. defence a trying time. The Gunners' inside left Davis who was in rare mettle tested Brearley from tvery conceivable angle and distance but the Y. M. C. A. custodian displayed great agility and judgment, in receiving every shot. Soon after the kick off Davis tried Brearley with a low shot which was saved and a second one that followed failed to find its mark. The R. A. were all over the young men who could hardly keep off their forwards whose footwork and short passing completely out-played the Y. M. defence. At the end of thirty minutes the Y. M. C. A. goalie had pulled his side through a strenuous period without a reverse.

The events of the first half were recounted on resumption when Brearley brought off a few splendid saved which were well appreciated by a cheering crowd. The Y. M. C. A. defence however fell twice during this period. Half way through the second moiety Davis from a flag kick beat the Y. M. C. A. goalie with a well-placed head that gave no chance to Brearley. From the kick off thee R. A. made another dash and a long shot from Bacon slipped over Brearley's fingers into the net. The young men could hardly get beyond the half way line and concentrated in defence. The gunners did not cease fire till the final whistle but Brearley refused to be caught napping.

Teams were:—

Royal Artillery:—Roberts; Day and Bunyan; Barker Fieldhous, and Mowatt; Thorne, Mason, Bacon and Davis.

Y. M. C. A.:—Brearley; McKillop and Laughland; Mayo, Hayes, Hoare and Chisholm; Moorehouse, Pill, James, McCarthy and Riches.

Referee.—Mr. Robinson.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

MONDAY'S CLOSING RATE —13

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. to-day stated:—

Monday's opening rate	+12
Monday's closing rate	—13
Liverpool opening	+14
Liverpool closing	+20

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

LONDON, June 22.

In the first round of the British Championships tournament at Wimbledon, Jagat Mohan Lal beat Jonklaas by 6/4, 6/3, 4/6, 6/2.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 22.

In the share market following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 69/6, 5 per cent. bonds 1933 100, 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 Rs. 95/8, 5½ per cent. war bonds 1928 105/5, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 104/6, 6 per cent. bonds 1932 105/6.

Cottons:—Agra United annas 13.

Jutes:—Alliance 558, Barnagore 166, Birla 7, Champdany 175, Clive 36/10, Craig 5, Fort William 342, Hukumchand ord 10, Howrah 38/10, Lansdowne 264/8, Lawrence 559, Naihati 455, Presidency 7/10.

Coals:—Aldih 27/8, Amalgamated Coalfields 4/6, Bokaro and Ramgur 19/8, Burrakur 22/10, Equitable 14, Lakurka 18/4 Samla and Kendra 7/8, Satpukuria and Asansol 2, South Karanpura 9/4.

Tea Companies:—Asmatia 20/8, Himakusi 1/12, Hosimara 41/8, Hattikhira 25/8, Singtom 400.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenth pence.—A. P.

THE PUNJAB STOCK EXCHANGE, LAHORE.—The Punjab Stock Exchange, Lahore, remained close for business on Friday, the 19th June, owing to the death of Mr. C. R. Das.

WAKFS ACT AND DAWOODI BAHRAS.

A meeting of the Dawoodi Bohra Community will be held at Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Re. Wakfs Act 1923.

FREE KICKS.

(BY CENTRE-HALF.)

There have been some surprising results in the past week's football. The B.B R.A. performed infinitely better against the Army Details than they did against the R. A. Drastic changes in the team were mainly responsible for this— Muller and H. Kelly in the forward line being a great improvement on the previous arrangement. It was a substantial win and did not in any way reflect credit on the Army Details who were expected to do better, considering their draw with the Bombay Gymkhana and their narrow defeat by the Yorks. This is not a promising sign and shows clearly that the consistency of the team is extremely doubtful. Their weakness lies in the defence and the sooner this is remedied the better will it be for he team. With such a wide scope to make their selection from it cannot be difficult to get the right men.

The meeting between the G. I. P. and the Bombay Gymkhana was a farce neither side scoring. To make matters worse the spectators were treated to as dirty an exhibition as has been seen on a Bombay ground. The railway seemed to be primarily responsible but the Gymkhana were not far outdone It came as a surprise to several people that the referee took such a lenient view of the matter where drastic measures would have served the purpose better. A referee can do a lot to check nasty play and in such circumstances as these it is incumbent upon him to expel the wrong-doers. Etherington on one occasion broke right away and had only to beat the goalie when he was deliberately brought down. Surely this action merited a penalty kick against the offending side. The Gymkhana had the better of the game and it must have been heart-breaking for Innes to have his splendid centres miffed by the inner three.

The Y. M. C. A. were no match for the West Yorks who won as they liked. Perhaps Mahar would have done better than McKillot in the defence. Hayes-Hoare the other back is a useful man and possesses both speed and kick. The outstanding feature of the game was Brierly's splendid performance between the sticks. His quickness was at times uncanny and the manner in which he eluded his agresive opponents evoked rounds of applause. McHale was seen in the inside position on the left where he played quite well. The backs improve daily and it is difficult to find another pair which kick as well. The other military team from Colaba, that is to say, the R. A. are improving at each outline. It cannot be said of them that they possess a super abundance of speed, but their play is of that solid nature which cannot brook defeat. One would not be risking much by naming them as the probable winneres of the First Division. And it is more than probable that the B team will head the list in the Junior Division. Their play has been very consistent and except for their first defeat by the Yorks they have come through with flying colours. In the past week they met the second string of the Gymkhana and added another victory to their list. As for the Gym. their strength depends upon the half line which is one of the best seen. All three are triers and seldom are they very far from the ball. It is a pity that the backs cannot be improved upon otherwise this team would rival the first team. Wand is as frisky as ever and takes a keen delight in dashing about.

Following upon their disappointing display against the Gym. and the Police the B. B. A. F. made a welcome return to form by defeating the Y. M. C. A. by the substantial margin of 5 goals. Two days later they repeated the performance by gaining an easy victory over the Colaba United. A rearrangement of the forwards has brought about marked improvement, Milten on the right wing being extremely useful, while Mantel in the middle is a good leader. Long in the inner position has more scope to show his talent. Fox has come as a veritable gift just when a good back was badly needed. He played very well in his first game and together with Traber should form a good defence. The latter may be a trifle clumsy in his methods but he has a knack of doing the right thing while his mistakes are remarkably few. Thomas is improving daily but Cohen is decidedly slow and is at present the flaw in the team.

A rather unpleasant incident occurred the other day when Bomdr. French of the R. A. threatened a referee on account of a decision given against him. This is hardly sporting, and considering that a referee's office is purely honorary, players and otheers should make his task—a thankless one—as light as possible. Needless to say the W. I. F. A. have dealt appropriately with the case by suspending the offender for a period of one month.

CORONER'S COURT.

SAFE MERCHANT DIES OF HEART FAILURE.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Rahimtulla Ismail Tejoriwala (55) a well-known safe merchant and editor of "Rahimtulla" who was found dead in his room at Nishanpada on the 7th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns. It would be remembered that the deceased was seen alive on the 6th instant at 9 p.m. He took his meals and went to his room to sleep. Following morning, he was found dead in his room with the doors closed from inside. The Coroner sent the visera to the Chemical Analyser who in his report stated that no poison was detected. Death was due to heart failure.

The jury returned a verdict of death by heart failure.

Messrs. Fereira and Vallabhdas, Solicitors, sent a notice to the Mukhi of the Shia Imami Ismaili Jamat on behalf of the deceased's brother to give the deceased a burial in their cemetary.

DEPRESSION IN MILL INDUSTRY.

REDUCTION OF WAGES?

MILL-OWNERS PUT UP NOTICE.

Owing to the depression in mill industry, the Millowners' Association have issued the following notice under the signature of their Ag. Secretary, Mr. J. P. Wadia. This notice is posted on the gates of all the mills in Bombay:—

The Millowners' Association have been seriously considering the serious position of the mill industry. Most of the mills have been losing money and they cannot continue to work their mills in the present state of bad trade and heavy stocks of yarn and cloth that have accumulated. Therefore the Association is compelled to give notice that unless trade improves before the end of July, they will be forced by circumstances to consider the action to be taken in shape of reduction of wages and or working short hours.

(Sd.) J. P. WADIA,
Acting Secretary, Millowners Association.

Two meetings of the mill operatives were held on Saturday and Sunday last. The first meeting was held in Talchekar's Wadi, DeLisle Road on Saturday at 6 p.m. Mr. S. K. Bole presided when resolutions were passed that (1) no percentage should be deducted from the pay of the mill hands; (2) That it would better if the holidays are increased; (3) that if the working hours from ten to eight were fixed it would also be better.

Another meeting was held near Chinchpokli Railway Station on Sunday at 4 p.m. when Mr. D. A. Bhatwadker presided.

It was resolved that owing to the closing of the looms in almost all the mills, the millworkers had been thrown out of work; That the millowners were thinking of reducing the wages by 20 per cent and that the meeting strongly protested at this action of the millowners

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

MILL OPERATIVES' MEETING.

A meeting of mill operatives was held in Mr. Talcherker's Wady at Lower Parel under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha. Mr. S. K. Bole presided. Mr. Bole said that the mill operatives had assembled there to express their sorrow at the sad deaths of H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior, Sir Tyagrai Chetti, and Mr. C.R. Das to consider the mill operatives' position when the mill-owners were threatening to reduce the operatives' wages by 20 per cent. and to raise a protest against the opening of a new liquor shop at Vincent Road in the vicinity of four mills and in the midst of mill operatives.

The condolence resolutions were solemnly passed.

While discussing what should be done by the mill operatives when the millowners were threatening to reduce their wages Mr. Mayekar, of the Kamgar Mahamandal, stated that they had been hearing about the proposed reduction since November last and the millowners were complaining that they were not able to compete with Japan unless the Excise duty was removed and that they were therefore compelled to reduce the wages of the mill operatives. The rents were still on the increase, the price of foodstuffs had not gone down, and now they were faced with this third difficulty about the proposed reduction in their wages. A deputation on behalf of the mill operatives had waited on His Excellency, the Governor, but the reply received by the deputation was that they represented only a few out of two lakhs of millhands of Bombay, which was fact. The Mahamandal, therefore, ought to enrol more members before the deputation could be properly heard. It is true that the mill workers had no trade-unions to fight their battles as they had in other countries, but this is due to their want of education.

Mr. Mayeker proposed that this meeting expresses its gratitude to the Commissioner of Police for having the gambling dens in the mill area closed.

Mr. Bole was authorised to communicate the resolutions to the parties concerned.

BUILDING COLLAPSE NEAR GRANT ROAD.

3 MEN BURIED UNDER DEBRIS.

On Monday at about 5 a.m. the ceiling of a one storeyed building situate at Grant Road and used as a refreshment room suddenly collapsed burying three Mohmedan servants under the debris. The Byculla Fire Brigade being communicated with, Mr. Fox of the Fire Brigade station immediately went to the scene and extricated the buried men and removed them to J. J. Hospital for treatment. The building belonged to Mohmed Khan.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MILL WORKERS

A public meeting on behalf of the Mill Workers of Bombay, will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.), in the Compound of the Jain Sthaneka at Chinchpokli opposite the Social Service League, Parel Settlement, to express the profound sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Deshbandhu Das, the great patriot and selfless worker. Dr. Salunke will preside. Dr. M. B. Welker, M.L.C., Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Mr. Mayekar, Editor, "Kamkari" will address the meeting.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1925.

MILLS AND WAGES.

The Millowners' Association write to us saying that they have not actually decided to made a reduction of 20 per cent in wages as from 1st August, 1925. It is a cautious disclaimer which does not eliminate the possibility of their taking drastic steps at the expense of labour. Consistently with the statement, the Association may go on canvassing the reduction of wages in order finally to face the workers with a *fait accompli*. Our own report is that only the formality of signing the decree remains to be observed and that the members are being strongly circularised against the eventuality. The mills were advised to put up the following notification yesterday :—

"The Millowners' Association have been seriously considering the serious position of the Mill Industry. Most of the Mills have been losing money and they cannot continue to work their Mills in the present state of bad trade and heavy stocks of yarn and cloth that have accumulated. Therefore the Association is compelled to give notice that unless trade improves they will be forced by circumstances to consider and determine before the end of July the action to be taken in the shape of reduction of wages and (or) working short time."

Careful scrutiny of the notice will give very little comfort to the workers whose position is being threatened. This is no issue about bounty or bonus which has become a thing of the past. The notice gives one gleam of hope to the workers, because all it says is that the mill-owners would take action only "unless trade improves." There will be fervent prayers that trade should improve, but the goodwill of the workers will not improve it. Much depends on the development of the monsoon but its course is beyond the control of the workers, though they are a lakh and a half strong. The slack distribution of congested stocks is again due to foreign competition which is a factor beyond the workers. Though they know the effect of high exchange upon the sale of indigenous goods, the Millowners Association have not had the courage collectively to declare their mind upon the subject. If the trade does not improve in the next few rain-sodden weeks, the millowners threaten to enforce their notice. During the beginning of the monsoon the absorption of cotton goods is necessarily meagre but the fateful period chosen by the millowners' Association coincides with so dull a transition that they cannot have taken their condition antecedent to respite as a very serious concession for the workmen. To say that only if trade does not improve in a fortnight they would interfere, is to air a trumpery sentiment, and we would ask the workers not to construe it as a favour but to expect the worst. Trade is not going to "turn the corner" in July in order to oblige the millowners with the halo of farseeing compassion.

We really regret that the millowners have chosen this time to precipitate a dangerous situation. In April last, when the chairman of the Millowners' Association returned from Delhi after the excise-duty rebuff, there were proposals for the reduction of wages. Spurned by a Manchester-ridden Government in their just plea, the mill-owners were inclined to divert the pressure on the industry to its weakest side—labour. You cannot refuse to pay the excise-duty because the trial costs too much of a strain on organisation, but you can readily visit all failures upon the labourer who does not share any powers of distraint with the Government. Drastic action by the mill-owners was not pursued in the summer season when the dilemma of unemployment is usually more tolerable to the worker than in the monsoon. We wonder if delay involved strategic considerations. Anyway, the sombre notice of the Association has caused alarm among workers who are not conscious of any guilt on their part. We strongly hold that in relation to city conditions the mill-workers of Bombay are inadequately paid, and the agents should not in the fret of defeat elsewhere succumb to the cheap view that the worker's subsistence margin is ample enough for encroachment. The monthly pay of the average worker in the mills went up from Rs. 16-6 a month in 1914 to Rs. 30-8 in 1923; since then we have had the slump and the non-payment of the yearly bonus. While the rupee increase is impressive, there has been a fall in the purchasing power of the rupee. Between 1914 and 1925, the cost of living has gone up by 60 per cent. If we consider the purchasing power of the rupee the increase becomes inconsequential. We have quoted official figures, but really the hardship of higher costs of living is greater than is reflected by index numbers. The standard of payment in 1914 was notoriously insufficient and the mill-owners whose fortunes have been built by the exertion of humble workers should deal mercifully with them. The labour bill in the cost of production of a pound of yarn or cloth is not more than 10 to 12 per cent. of the total. The main burden depends on the price of raw material, motive-power, interest charges, etc. To nibble at labour's 10 per cent. is not to solve the problem of congested stocks or high prices. There are ways of reform in the efficiency of management, in the elimination of waste, in the avoidance of recurring commissions from end to end, and in the surrender of emoluments by managing agents. While the major items of expenditure are left unaltered, the workers are about to be asked to sacrifice one-fifth of their income for the enlargement of net profits. Is it too much to repeat that fewer glasses of liquer for the mill-owners may mean more bread to the poor workers?

If the mill-owners have flourished the big stick of reduction whether of wages or of hours (we hear they prefer wages), the friends of labour should not instantly flourish back the threat of a strike. There are some mill-owners who would like a period of deadlock when no wages are paid. The position of the workers and the selection of the monsoon are unfavourable circumstances for the retort of direct action. Nor have the workers hastened difficult conditions or bandied harsh terms. The meeting of operatives last Saturday showed a spirit of anxiety and reasonableness which mill-owners would do well to emulate. The mill-owners have not yet proved to the satisfaction of the public that they have surrendered any of of their multifarious takings and that the cut of 20 per cent in the operative's wages will enable them to restore dividends. Unfortunately, the group that counselled moderation in April is said to have joined the 80 per cent majority, and if report speaks true an eminent mill-owner has already had an interview on the subject with H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson. We do not want to stress the implications of rumour but we certainly must draw the attention of mill-owners to the need of caution and sympathy while they are foiled in their representations to Government. If the sums yearly held back as unclaimed wages—about two lakhs a year—were available in the aggregate for the equilisation of wages in bad times, the position of the workers would be less critical and less vulnerable. If they want to swoop upon the workers, they should after satisfying the public of their sacrifices at the crisis, consider the reduction of working days in preference to the endeavour of vested interests to curtail all wages. If there is a glut there should be smaller output and the tendency towards higher prices should be corrected by the devaluation of over-head charges. We recognise the serious predicament of the industry and the endeavour of foreign interests to choke down development by illicit taxation and manipulated exchange; nevertheless we feel that the mill-owners are rushing headlong to wage-reduction in compensation for other failures. It is the toil of over-worked and under-paid labour that has produced the normal affluence of the mill-owners and to pass on every form of outside pressure to the squeezing of labour is a monstrous expedient. We do hope better counsels will prevail and that the mill-owners will adopt a loss peremptory tone and incidentally avert the ruthless and may we say, uneconomic alienation of labour towards an industry reared on its own life-blood.

THE POLITICS OF OIL.

The decision of the Cheyenne Court announced by Reuter upholding Mr. Harry W. Sinclair's claim for the Teapot Dome oil lease granted by Senator Fall, a transaction which has given rise to some of the worst scandals of capitalist politics, is an opportune reminder of the real problems which democracy has to face. Mr Sinclair is the head of one of the largest oil combines in the United States, the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, with over a score of subsidiary companies, and has acquired an international reputation partly by his ownership of the celebrated horse Zev but mainly by the bribery of Senator Fall, the American Secretary of Interior. in connection with the lease of the famous naval oil reserves known as the Teapot Dome Field. Teapot Dome is the name of an American Government oil-field in Wyoming, U. S. A., which was set aside by President Roosevelt for naval purposes. When, however, in 1921, President Harding on assuming office appointed Senator Fall, one of the most notorious puppets of oil interests, as his Secretary of the Interior, the oil trusts and magnates carried everything before them. On discovering that the Teapot oil-fields being naval reserves were controlled by the Navy, Senator Fall had them transferred to the control of his own Department with the assistance of the Naval Secretary Denby and the Attorney-General Daugherty and with the approval of President Harding. The transfer was not without purpose for Senator Fall soon afterwards leased Naval Reserve No. 3, the Teapot Dome oil field, to Mr. Harry Sinclair; though it was a reserve and not meant to be leased, it was pretended that the neighbouring oil wells were draining away from the reserve and the scientists or naval officials who decried and protested against this falsehood were ignored or sent away. Another Naval Reserve No. 1, Elk Hill Oilfield, in California was similarly leased by Senator Fall to Mr. Edward L. Doheny who had the largest single American oil interest in Mexico. Meanwhile Senator La Follette, the strongest Radical personality in America whose death is a blow to the progressive forces in America, had heard of the Sinclair lease and being opposed to the Trusts had got a Senate Committee of Inquiry appointed. While the Committee was sitting, it was discovered that Senator Fall had received a private "loan" from Mr. Sinclair of 68,000 dollars, 25,000 dollars of Sinclair Oil Stock and another friendly "loan" of 100,000 dollars from Mr. Doheny. These sensational revelations created a tremendous uproar and as the Republican Government could not take shelter behind advisory committees or judicial officers nor deprecate it as impertinent intrusion into the sacrosanct affairs of administration, the Naval Secretary and the Attorney-General had to resign. Moreover, the contract between Mr. Doheny on behalf of the Pan-American Transport and Trading Company and the Government regarding Elk Hill Oilfield was declared void by the Court which held that the payment of money to Senator Fall was "against good morals" and constituted "a fraud" upon the United States. The recent decision, therefore, upholding and making valid Mr. Sinclair's claim to the Teapot Dome, despite a similar shady transaction between the Minister of the Interior and the Sinclair Corporation, is a distinct triumph of Oil Interests and a severee rout of those who have been endeavouring to purify the politics of America.

But it is something more. The real importance of these incidents lies not in the exciting revelations of personal corruption and sordid standards of public life which they make but in the formidable danger to democratic government and international peace which they involve. The subtle and ubiquitous influences of monopoly capitalism reduce democracy to a farce despite its universal franchise and majority-governments: the rival political parties are marionettes in the hands of huge trusts who sway national politics according to their interests One of the most typical of such forces moulding international politics to-day is oil which has been the cause of the public scandals in America. In an admirable study on "The Politics of Oil", prepared for the Labour Research Department, Mr. Page Arnot traces the development of monopolist control in the case of a commodity which is becoming the most essential of raw materials in air, sea and land transport, in industry and even in agriculture. Because of the complicated technique of transportation, refining and marketing, step by step the production and distribution of oil has become concentrated in the hands of a few combines, the most powerful of which are the Standard Oil Group of Mr. Rockfeller and the Royal Dutch shell of England. These international oil trusts fleece the consumer and exploit labour, securing enormous dividends and profits for their owners; they become associated with banks and financial houses in whose hands the economic power is gathered and they export surplus capital invoking for its protection their Government's assistance and involving it in innumerable complications and struggles against rival nations. In an illuminating chapter, Mr. Arnot describes the clash of interests between rival imperialisms out for oil, which forms the real background of the San Remo Agreement and the Washington Open Door Policy, the failure of the Genoa Conference and the success of Lausanne. Deep beneath some resplendent ideals of civilising mission and benevolent trusteeship you can detect the tentacles grasping for oil: when oil was discovered in Persia and Mesopotamia, the British heroically shouldered the white man's burden there risking lives, lavishing money and incurring international odium. Unless oil is owned and worked by an international authority which would ration it to different nations according to their needs, it will continue to be a fruitful source of international friction which may ensue in another imperialist war. The truth, therefore, should be known to all the subject peoples of the exploited territories who are the cannon-fodder of European Powers no less than the hapless victims of their economic system. Behind the colourless news of the Cheyenne judgment lies a story of imperialist exploitation which they will do well to realise fully

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"I feel the hand-cuffs on my wrist and the weight of iron chains on my body. It is the agony of bondage. The whole of India is a vast prison. The work of the Congress must be carried on. What matters it whether I am taken or left. What matters it whether I am dead or alive."—

C. R. DAS.

Bisecting the Empire.

It is the glory of the British Empire that its statesmen never face any problems until it becomes impossible to ignore them. The constitutional relationship obtaining between England and the self-governing White Dominions has been made so inscrutable by imperial statesmen that it has often remained a mystery to themselves. Nor is the present system of inter-imperial communication and consultation less defective. There have been, therefore, proposals for improving it such as that the task of consulting the Dominions about foreign affairs should be transferred from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office or that the Dominion business should pass from the Colonial office to the Lord President of the Council. Mr. Baldwin's Government have, however, adopted neither of these suggestions but have created a new Under-Secretary of State for Dominions Affairs while the Colonial Under-Secretary will have to attend to the business of Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated territories. Last year at the Lausanne Conference M. Poincare insisted that in case a British Empire delegation was represented, there ought to be a French Empire delegation representing the Sultan of Morocco and French "Dominions" in North Africa. According to strictly constitutional nomenclature, indeed, it is hard to distinguish between Canada and Austria, on the one hand and Algeria and Tunis on the other both of them being simply "Dominions." The present change in the Colonial Office is probably a palliative meant to distinguish the fellow-members of the British Commonwealth rather, as Mr. Baldwin reminded us the other day, the Commonwealth of *British* Nations, from the imperial possessions whose destiny is placed, through divine will of course, in the hands of Britain; The "Mother Country" is to be distinct from the benevolent trustee. But the change in machinery is only a departmental reorganisation and does not clarify the ambiguity of imperial relationship. Underlying the mechanism of consultation is the wider issue of Dominion sovereignty and the status of the Empire *vis-a-vis* the world and it is an issue that baffles solution.

Inconsiderate.

In their crusade for health in schools the Schools Committee of the local Corporation have been hardly considerate to the teachers of primary schools who are threatened with sudden dismissal in the midst of their careers spent in the service of municipal education. The Primary Teachers' Association have, through their Joint Representative Committee, presented an appeal to the President and members of the Corporation and we trust it will receive the dispassionate consideration of all. While no one can dispute the importance of securing the health of teachers through medical inspection, we think the holding of a pistol in this wise is cruel. In their appeal, the teachers plead that their ill-health is often due to the bad sanitary condition of the schools in which they have had to work. The argument is irresistible and does not reflect credit on the local authorities. We believe that it is essential to have a municipal survey of existing school buildings which ought to include a careful study of the best modern practice in school construction both in India and abroad with a view to the evolution of methods suited to the climatic and social conditions of India. The Sanitary Sub-Committee has condemned 15 of the present premises of the schools and has suggested the removal of 63 schools from their present overcrowded sites. So hopelessly ill-built and insanitary are the school buildings and environments that it seems almost visionary to insist on their being well-equipped and adapted to teaching methods. Yet that is a bare necessity we owe to our rising generation. The appeal also points out that there is no medical inspection for school children—a scandalous state of affairs—and argue that medical inspection in their case should be both more efficient and be supplemented by adequate medical treatment. We hope that these modest suggestions will not be ignored by the responsible authorities in their zeal for penalising those found unhealthy.

LATE MAHARAJAH GWALIOR.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER.)

The sudden and premature death of His Highness Alija Bahadur Maharaj Madharao Scindia has plunged the subjects of Gwalior into indescribable grief. The death of the Maharaja has removed an outstanding personality from the illustrious order of the Indian Princes. Furthermore this loss has given a crushing blow to those who were sincerely interested in the preservation of Maratha traditions and Maratha culture. Though Maratha by caste he never allowed his mind to be affected by the present cult of Brahminphobia. A large and influential portion of his secretariate officials was composed of Brahmins who were his trusted councillors and who enjoyed his confidence and esteem. The most characteristic incident in this connnection is his attitude towards the all India Shivaji memorial. It was the intention of some of the organisers of this movement to make it a sectarian concern of a particular caste so as to lend support to the anti-Brahmin or non-Brahmin movement which is now in vogue. The great founder of the Maratha Empire Shri Shivaji Maharaj had no such angularities and had no caste prejudices. He conserved the best intellect in the Maharastra and requisitioned it into the service of the mighty Empire which he founded. His cabinet was composed of Brahmins and non-Brahmins pre-eminently according to their fitness, aptitude, intellectual culture, and moral fibre. He faithfully followed the advice of his sagacious and spiritual Guru Shri Samarth Ramdas who preached that the best in the Maharashtra should be concentrated and should be co-ordinated in furtherance of national advancement. The worthy disciple kept up this ideal before his eyes during the strenuous years of nation-building and honestly acted upto the same. The late Maharaja Scindia wanted to honour this tradition of his hero in the All-India memorial. In spite of opposition, calumny and bitter criticism the Maharaja sternly maintained his catholic policy of making the memorial literally one of an All-India character respected by all castes and creeds and devoid of any jarring element of sectional antipathy or caste prejudice. This attitude of the Maharaja was most commendable and had he been spared by Providence the memorial would have been an accomplished fact worthy of the great founder of the Maratha Empire and thoroughly in consonance with his accepted and honoured policy. The Maharaja's death therefore in this connection would be a matter of intense regret to all those who were sincerely interested about All-India character of the memorial amidst the present perturbed atmosphere of non-Brahmin crusade.

Indian States and their Armies.

The Maharaja was very spirited and patriotic and these qualities were seen remarkably in his genuine efforts to reorganise and make efficient the armies of Indian States. The armies of Indian States are vast and numerous and their numerical strength is equal to the pre-war British Indian Army. A large amount of expenditure has been incurred by the respective States to maintain this show. These armies are thoroughly inefficient and are in a moribund condition. The spirited rulers of Indian States are anxious to make them effective fighting units serviceable in times of war; but the paramount Government is unwilling to allow them to be effi-

(Continued on page 8)

"UNPARALLELED."

SITUATION IN HONGKONG.

GOVERNOR "TO SEE THROUGH."

HONGKONG, June 22.

The general Chinese strike has led to a situation unparalleled in the history of Hongkong. Secret organisations financed from Canton intimidated the Chinese employed in the Colony and the latter are frantically stampeding to Canton. Shiping, commercial and domestic life has been dislocated but the authorities are fully prepared to meet every emergency. The Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, who should have departed for London on 27th June on the completion of his term of office, has declared that he is going to see it through. He said he did not think the arrangement would be a comfortable one for those who were responsible for delaying his departure.—Reuter.

SECRET STRIKE EXECUTIVE.

PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY.

HONGKONG, June 22.

A secret strike executive has been formed here, named Hongkong Labour Commission. It has drawn up a series of demands including the abolition of racial discrimination, the right of workers to elect Chinese members on the Legislative Council, enforcement of eight hour day and prohibition of child labour. It is reported that the Commission is functioning under the patronage of the Canton Government.

The delivery coolies of the dairy farm company and the Chinese compositors and coolies of newspaper have struck. Government has issued a proclamation of emergency regulations providing for censorship of telegrams, letters, police control of premises, vehicles, fuel and foodstuffs. Following articles can only be exported under license:—flour, foodstuffs, gold, silver and bank-notes.—Reuter

MOBILISATION OF VOLUNTEERS.

HOTELS AND HOSPITALS AFFECTED.

HONGKONG, June 21.

Volunteers have been mobilised. Boy-scouts have replaced the Chinese attendants in hospital who are on strike. Six steamers of the Indo-China Navigation Company have been tied up.

LATER.

Motormen and conductors of the electric tramway company have struck work and the service has been temporarily suspended. The strike of the Chinese servants is spreading and many boarding houses and some hospitals and hotels have been affected. Boy scouts are mobilising for the purpose of assisting the hospital. Government has offered a reward of 250 dollars for information leading to the arrest and conviction of person endeavouring to disturb the peace of the colony. Numbers of the Chinese are leaving the city for Canton. The Chinese crews of several more British steamers have deserted.—Reuter.

CHINESE LEGATION IN PARIS INVADED.

CHINESE MINISTER'S FORCED TO SIGN DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, June 21.

Paris.—About one hundred young Chinese invaded the Chinese legation this evening and overpowered the porter cut telephone wires, locked doors and gained admission to private room of the Chinese minister whom they threatened with violence and forced him to sign a series of documents including a proclamation assuring the Chinese people that he sympathised with them in their struggle against the foreign imperialists. The police have made one arrest.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MACAO.

RUN ON CHINESE BANKS.

MACAO, June 20.

There is a run on the Chinese banks here and the banks' reserves of silver are getting low.—Reuter.

MAINTAINING ORDER IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, June 21.

As a result of violent pressure from the Chinese students the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has postponed the opening of shops for one month. Chang-Hsu-Hliang, son of Chang-Tso-Lin is bringing a second brigade of the Mukden troops to Shanghai to assist in maintaining order.—Reuter.

STRIKERS ATTACK ON COOLIES.

LONDON, June 21.

The strikers attacked the wharf coolies who were coaling the Blue Funnel Line steamer. The Assistant comprador who intervened was chased by the strikers to the river in which he fell and was drowned. A British driver of machineguns, in uniform of volunteer, while returning home was struck in the neck with a meat chopper and was seriously wounded.—Reuter.

STRIKE AT SHAMEEN.

CANTON, June 21.

An unknown Chinese shot dead Nakadai, Japanese treasurer of Japanes hospital just outside Shameen and carried off a bag containing five thousand dollars with which Nakadai was returning from the Bank of Taiwan. The Japanese consul has strongly protested to the local authorities reserving the right to claim indemnity and asking the police to be posted outside Shameen. He has advised the Japanese subjects in Canton to come to Shameen. Many foreigners are going to Hong Kong. Most others residing outside the European quarters are now coming to Shameen. The strike at Shameen began this morning the Chinese quietly leaving concessions without causing any disturbance The British marines operating the ice plant are ready to operate water works.—Reuter.

"PURE GUESSWORK."

PRESS FORECAST ON READING'S MISSION.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

LONDON, June 22.

The forecast of the result of Birkenhead-Reading conversations published by a Calcutta newspaper are authoritatively described as unauthorised and as pure guesswork. It is emphasised that no statement will be made until Lord Reading has returned to India.—Reuter.

MINISTER AS JOURNALIST.

CABINET'S COMPLETE BAN.

LONDON, June 18.

The "Westminster Gazette's" Political correspondent states that Cabinet, though it naturally found difficulty in laying down any law to "Lord Birkenhead, their forceful collague," in regard to his press writings, which latterly have included themes such as the royalty of Lord Curzon's book, murder, divorce and legal questions, decided at last night's meeting to take further action.

Mr. Baldwin will announce in the Commons in further replies to questioners that the Government has decided to ban its Ministers writing upon subjects of "current public policy." This may be applied to such themes as divorce

The situation is piquant, as Lord Birkenhead is privately credited with the determination not to abandon his valuable press connections.—("Englishman" cable.)

INDIA WANTS PROHIBITION.

STRONG CASE MADE BY WORLD WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 22.

At the World's Womens' Christian Temperance Convention, which has open-at Edinburgh, Mrs. Price said that India wanted prohibition and she was going to win it. Educated classes in India were learning to take social glass. Many depressed classes were being ruined by drink. Ninety-five per cent. of babies in some parts of India were given opium to make them sleep so that their mothers could go to work.

Miss Butt (Burma) said consummtion of alcohol in Burma was increasing. It was a mistaken idea that alcohol was necessary for the health of Europeans in the tropics, but the reverse had been proved. Legislative reform should be speeded up.—Reuter's Special.

SECURITY PROPOSALS.

FRENCH NOTE, STARTING POINT OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, June 21.

A message from Berlin to the "Petit Parisien" says that the British Charge d'Affaires called on Dr. Stresemann and emphasised the importance the British Government attached to the proposals contained in the French note as regards security. He declared that the note formed the best possible starting point for negotiations between Germany and the Allies.—Reuter.

WILL HE COME OUT?

GANDHIJI'S APPEAL TO ARABINDO.

"TAKE UP UNFINISHED WORK OF DAS."

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The "Englishman" reports that Mrs. Das will be the Editor-in-Chief of "Forward" and that Mr. Gandhi has wired to Babu Arabindo Ghose requesting him to come to Bengal and take the work left unfinished by Mr. C. R. Das.

FORCES OF N. C. O. MAY STRENGTHEN.

"TIMES'S" APPREHENSION.

LONDON, June 22.

Commenting belatedly on the death of Mr. Das and the suspension of dyarchy in Bengal and their bearings on the general situation "The Times" in the course of a long leader finds a reason for the regrettable possibility that the forces of Non-co-operation, whether negative or positive, may be strengthened locally by the passing of Mr. Das. The paper says that Government had no alternative to the suspension of dyarchy save abdication and refers to the increasing communal hostility regarding which "The Times" stresses the necessity for maintaining the system of special representation for the minorities. It says that the suggestion for the extension of the principle of proportional representation to the higher educational appointments might soon lead to a demand for similar appointment to the subordinate posts between Hindus and Moslems but declares that the necessity for efficiency must set a limit to such claims. The principle might easily be pushed to dangerous conclusions and more thoughtful representatives of Islam would be well-advised to restrain their less experienced brethren from making extravagant demands.—Reuter's Special.

RESOLUTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S NOTICE.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C. has given notice to move the following resolution in the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

"This Council places on record its sense of profound grief at the sudden and tragic death of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, whose sacrifices and organizing abilities in the cause of India's freedom in general and of the right constitution and growth of the Legislative Bodies in India in particular were unique and unparalleled in the modern history of India."

BOMBAY BENGALEES' CONDOLENCE.

A largely attended meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay was held at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, on Sunday last to express their profound sorrow of the sad and untimely death of Deshbandhu C. R. Das when Mr. B. Das presided:—

The following resolution was passed in the meeting:—

"That the Bengali citizens of Bombay assembled in meeting place on record their sense of profound grief at the sudden and premature demise of the nation's beloved leader Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das and pay their humble tribute to his glorious memory. They also express their sincere sympathy with the bereaved family."

Several prominent people spoke about the noble qualities of the great departed leader.

The meeting elected a Committee with power to coopt to raise funds to perpetuate the memory of the late Deshbandhu in a suitable manner.

MUSSOORIE'S SORROW.

LUCKNOW, June 22.

Colonel J. A. Beer, C.I.E., Chairman of the Municipal Board, Mussoorie, presided over a public meeting held this morning to mourn the death of Mr. C. R. Das. Col Beer in concluding the proceedings whole-heartedly associated himself and the Mussoorie European Community with Indians in their sorrow.

LAHORE BENGALI RESIDENTS' CONDOLENCE.

LAHORE, June 22.

The Bengali residents of Lahore assembled at a meeting last night under the presidency of Sereemati Saraladevi Chaudhrani passed a resolution expressing their profound grief at the sad and untimely death of Deshbandhu Das and conveying their heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence to Mrs. Das and the late Mr. Das's colleagues and comrades.—A.P.

NO DISINTEGRATION IN THE RANKS.

FUTURE OF SWARAJ PARTY.

CALCUTTA, June 21.

"There will be no faltering, no disintegration and no indiscipline in our ranks in the immediate fight that we fear the country may have to engage in" said Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the secretary of the Bengal Swaraj party, in an interview with a representative of the "Statesman" yesterday regarding the future of the party, with special reference to the likely result of the Reading-Birkenhead conversations. Mr. Sen Gupta added that Mr. Gandhi was pledged to support the Swaraj party in practically every way.—A. P.

BERAR SWARAJISTS DETERMINED TO STAND BY BENGAL.

YEOTMAL, June 22.

The Berar Swarajist councillors who met last evening to consider their attitude to-wards the proposed round table conference for considering the political situation in the province dispersed without recording any decision, but it is understood that they are resolved not to participate in it and are determined to stand by Bengal at any cost. They are again meeting at Amraoti on 12th July to consider the draft of the Berar Land Revenue Code.—A.P.

BERAR P. C. C.

ONLY DISTRICT COMMITTEES WANTED.

YEOTMAL, June 22.

A meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee discussed a resolution ratifying certain changes in the Congress organisations as recommended by a committee especially appointed for the purpose. In consequence of this altered constitution all the Congress bodies previously subordinate to the district Congress Committees have been abolished and henceforth only district Congress Committees will be allowed to remain in existence. It has also been decided to hold the Berar Provincial Conference at Yeotmal by the end of November.—A.P.

JAPAN INDIANS' CONDOLENCE.

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The following telegram has been received by Mrs. Das:—

"The Indians in Kobe (Japan) in a meeting assembled record their profound sense of grief at the sudden and unexpected death of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das and tender to you their heartfelt sympathies in your sad bereavement. Bengal has lost a brilliant son and Hindustan a great patriot and fearless champion of her just political rights."—A. P.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' CONDOLENCE.

CALCUTTA, June 21.

At a meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association held on the 21st instant at the Indian Association Hall a resolution was passed all standing, placing on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das who was a member of the Association and its sense of the irreparable loss the country and the press have sustained by his demise.—A. P.

ALL INDIA MOURNING.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE MEETINGS.

Messages of condolence meetings are being received from all parts of the country. Public meetings were held and hately were observed, among other places, at various towns in U. P., Hyderabad (Sind), Silchar, Kalyan, Malagaon, Karamed, Bhawnagar, Bulsar, Yeola, Belgaon, Pen and Ajmer.

Rangoon message says: A Labour Statistics Bureau has been opened here with Mr. J. B. Marshall, I.C.S., in charge of the office.—A.P.

COW-DUNG BOMB.

DERA ISMAIL FIRES

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW.

SIMLA, June 22.

The Chief Commissioner, N.W.F. Province has issued a communique regarding the recent events in Dera Ismail Khan:—

It will be remembered that about 15th May some sixty copies of a typed notice in English were posted in Hindu quarters of Dera Ismail Khan City. The notice purported to be issued by a secret Mahomedan society and threatened Hindu inhabitants, some of them by name, with a campaign of incendiarism, loot and murder. Since that date numerous alarming and misleading statements have appeared in the Indian press as to events in Dera Ismail Khan and the following statement of actual facts is made in the public interest:—

A CURIOUS BOMB.

On the afternoon of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd June, a few small fires were reported from Hindu quarters. The fires were at once extinguished by the occupants themselves and damage was negligible. On the 4th June there were three small fires, in one of which two small children playing on a "charpai" in a Balakhana on the third floor of a Hindu's house were severely burnt and afterwards died. The fire was localized to Balakhana and only a "charpai" and bedding were burnt. Some workmen employed in the neighbourhood were arrested on suspicion after the incident. There were indications of panic among the Hindu population and in order to restore confidence arrangements were made for cavalry to patrol the city. On June 5th, five small fires occurred in which maximum loss alleged was Rs. 20 and the minimum one anna. On June 6th nine small fires occurred of which only five were reported to the police. The alleged damage ranged from Rs 30 to four annas. On June 7th two small fires were reported and a Mahomedan accused of throwing a missile alleged to be an incendiary bomb was arrested together with three others suspected of being his associates. The so-called bomb appears to be composed of cow dung and old cloth, but has been sent for chemical examination and the case is under investigation. No fires have been reported since but on the 11th some excitement was caused by threatening notices received by a few persons. Otherwise since the 7th instant all has been quiet in the city.

SOME COMMON FEATURES.

The following features are common to almost all fires reported hitherto:—(1) They have occurred in Hindu balakhanas where access of outsiders is very difficult and in some cases almost impossible, (2) all have occurred in day time, none at night, (3) fires have been brought under control immediately by occupants of the houses often with the help of Sewa Samiti volunteers, but always before the arrival of the police, (4) in spite of general alertness, no culprit or suspect has been apprehended with the exception of the incident of 7th June, (5) loss has in no case exceeded Rs. 30 and has been as low as one anna, (6) material damaged has consisted of small collections of wood or *bhusa* or occasionally bedding and *charpais*. Investigations are still proceeding and it is too early to express an opinion as to the origin of this scare.

Up to 15th May there was no indication of any communal tension in Dera Ismail Khan. Hindu and Mahomedan communities were on good terms and there was no outstanding matter in dispute between them. The campaign which began on May 15th therefore came as a surprise to both communities and in spite of alarm caused for a time it has not succeeded in disturbing their harmonious relations. Leaders of both communities have been co-operating with authorities in their efforts to trace originators of campaign and to prevent disorder. Indications point to probability that campaign is not due to communal tension but was organised by a few malicious and unscrupulous persons of both communities for their own mischievous ends. Enquiries are being vigorously prosecuted. Calm has been restored in Dera Ismail Khan city and the Chief Commissioner hopes that the press will refrain from publishing exaggerated rumours, which cause excitement and unnecessary alarm.—A.P.

DONATION TO JEWISH UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, June 21.

At a Zionist reception at the Brighton to-day Mr. Bernhard Baron known as "Brighton millionaire" who has donated a quarter million to charity since last October has presented a cheque for ten thousand sterling for the Jewish University at Jerusalem.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Cadiz.—British steamer "Langton Hall" mentioned on the 19th June got off with assistance.—The damage is not known.—Reuter.

Cairo.—The death has occurred of Cromers, Dutch President of the Nile Irrigation Commission, which was established to regulate the Nile water issue, following the murder of the Sirdar. The Commission had practically completed its task when it was interrupted by Cromers' illness.—Reuter.

Lord Lamington and Mr. Ameer Ali on behalf of the British Red Crescent Society are appealing for help for the Moorish refugees in the Tangier international zone, mostly women and children, who are homeless and starving.—Reuter's Special.

The Steamer "Langton Hall" has arrived at Lisbon. She is making no water.—Reuter's Special.

THE VICTORIOUS PAIR.

FIRST TO TREAD FORBIDDEN ROADS.

NO DISTURBANCE AT VYKOM

VAIKOM, June 22.

Three of the disputed temple roads were thrown open yesterday, these being the southern, western and northern roads. The eastern road and the road joining the western with the southern roads, and also the lane running along the western side tank will remain closed. Yesterday being Sunday, there was no Satyagraha but picketing has been resumed since to-day at three boundaries to the aforesaid prohibited portion. One Ezhuva and one Pulaya passed along the three roads newly opened yesterday morning. Police in mufti were seen everywhere in readiness to preserve order, should unforeseen eventualities arise. Mr. Pitchu Iyengar, D.S.P. and the First Class Magistrate are here. There has been no disturbance so far.—A. P.

NO END TO IT.

ONE MORE COMMITTEE!

SIMLA, June 22.

The following communique has been issued:—

In the Legislative Assembly on 14th March last, in course of general discussion on the Budget, Sir Alexander Muddiman gave an undertaking that the Government of India would consider the appointment of a committee to examine the means of attracting best qualified Indian youths to a military career, and of giving them a suitable military education. With the concurrence of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have now definitely decided to appoint such a committee. The chairman will be Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Skeen Chief of the General Staff in India. The Government of India are not yet in a position to announce further details, but that the committee will include non-official members representing both the military classes of the population and Indian political opinion.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN DEPUTATION

TO LEAVE FOR ENGLAND ON SATURDAY.

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The Anglo-Indian deputation to England of which Col. Gidney is the leader will leave Calcutta on June 24th and will sail from Bombay on June 27th by the P. and O. "Mooltan." A meeting of the Anglo-Indian community will be held in Bombay on June 26th. The Deputation will consist of Col. Gidney, Mr. Charles Griffiths, Mr. Smart, Mr. D'Monte, Mr. Tresham (Burma), Mr. Owen (Punjab) and two members to be nominated by and from the Council of the Anglo Indian Association, London.—A.P.

AMUNDSEN'S SUPERHUMAN TASK.

ACUTE SUFFERINGS OF THREE WEEKS.

OSLO, June 22.

Despatches from Spitzbergen represent Capt. Amundsen as with a deeply marked face, testifying to the acute suffering of three weeks in the northern icefields, which were incomprably more severe than those during his march on the South Pole. Six hundred films which have been taken show the almost superhuman task of finding and preparing a starting place once the aeroplanes had descended. The explorers do not expect to see again the goods and instruments left on board one of the aeroplanes. They state that at the highest point in the north they saw seals, penguins and geese, which dispels the previous belief that animal life is impossible beyond 85 degrees in the north latitude.—Reuter.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN'S FUTURE PLANS.

LONDON, June 21.

Oslo.—The Norwegian Aeronautic Association says that Capt. Amundsen has not made any statement regarding his future plans.—Reuter.

PRINCE AT PRETORIA.

PRETORIA, June 22.

After reviewing 3,500 ex-servicemen the Prince of Wales unceremoniously drove to Kruger Memorial where he deposited a wreath.—Reuter's Special.

COMPANY TO DEVELOP COTTON-GROWING IN IRAQ.

LONDON, June 21.

Styled the Diala Cotton Plantations Limited, a company has been formed with a capital of half a million sterling to develop cotton-growing in Iraq. The prospectus issued to-day invites applications for four hundred thousand sterling.—Reuter's Special.

TERRIBLE BLOW TO SWARAJ PARTY

LALAJI ON DAS'S VIRTUES

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 21.

Glowing tributes to the memory of the late Mr. C. R. Das were paid by Lala Lajpatrai, Raja Narendranath, Mr. A. P. Sen of Lucknow and some others at a very largely attended meeting at Simla this afternoon.

Lala Lajpatrai who presided said:—"We have gathered to-day to perform a most sorrowful duty, to record our sense of loss at the death of Deshbandhu Das. You know that I had my differences with the late Mr. Das, but now that he is dead I can only see his virtues. Mr. Das was without exaggeration one of the greatest and noblest Indians of his day. In courage, generosity, devotion to the motherland, love of freedom and spirit of selflessness he was not excelled by any of his contemporaries. He was a Kshatriya of the old type who wanted to die in the thick of the battle rather than save life by retreating. He never asked his soldiers to do anything which he was not prepared himself to do. The pity of it is, that he had too short a public life, but it was brilliant and unique. What India needs to-day are men who cannot be purchased by Government at any price, and Mr. Das belonged to that category. Mahatma Gandhi has said that in him the country has lost a jewel. I will rather say that by his death the country has lost a man. What India most needs is "men." Inspite of a huge population of 320 millions we have so few men. It is a great national calamity to lose one of these few ones and the best, noblest and bravest of them. This is no place to relate the story of Mr. Das's brilliant life. It is full of noble deeds, high aspirations, and great achievements. The more we think of it, the greater we feel our loss. But after all what is needed now is to continue the great work which he was doing. He has left his mark in the history of our political struggle by founding the Swarajya Party. Next to his noble partner in life whose loss is the greatest and insufferable, our sincerest sympathies go to the Swarajya Party in the terrible blow they have received by his death. Whatever may be the future constitution and the future programme of that Party, all I can say at the present juncture is that the best memorial the country can build for Mr. Das is to continue to give its support and confidence to the Party he founded. Constitutions and Programmes come and go, but the Party as such must continue to exist. We are at the present moment at a most critical period of our political struggle. The situation is beset with difficulties and complications of the most exceptional kind. What we require is a united front, a united heart and a united effort. But that unity must not be purchased at the cost of principles, or of truth. The Programme of the Swarajya Party is not immutable, but the principles which underlie its constitution are the only true principles on which the political work in this country can be carried on with any amount of certainty for success and with safety for the highest standards of public life. I will say no more on this occasion and on this subject. The shock and sense of loss is too great to allow of clear thinking, of clearly formulating future plans. Let us all pray to God to allow us to follow Mr. Das in the noblest traits of his character, and to give us strength to do our duty as he did his own without fear and without flinching."

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Raja Narendranath, member, of the Punjab Legislative Council moved the condolence resolution paying tribute to the manifold services rendered by the illustrious deceased to his country, by his self-sacrifices, high-minded patriotism, unique generosity, great courage, and almost unrivalled devotion to the cause of India's political freedom. Raja Narendranath said:—"Posterity would remember Mr. Das's name with respect and that his name would be written in the pages of Indian history in letters of gold."

Sardar Tarasingh and Lala Mohanlal, both members of the Punjab Council supported the resolution. The latter observed that Mr. Das had the satisfaction of dying by completing his avowed task of destroying Dyarchy.

The resolution was adopted, all standing.

Prof. Ruchi Ram Sahani, M.L.C., moved the next resolution offering condolence to the family of the deceased. He paid tribute to the whole family of Mr. Das.

Mr. A. P. Sen Liberal leader of Lucknow said, "he had known Mr. Das from very close quarters. They read together and lived together in England. Only few years ago, Mr. Das came into public life and with remarkable rapidity he came to the forefront. His remarkable intellectual attainment, his colossal selfsacrifice, his impressive and impassioned eloquence and above all his fearlessness and deep love for the country, his unbounded sympathy for the poor and weak, his consuming concern for the masses of India endeared him to all the Indians. He lived a great life, but he was destined to live a greater life in death which had united all political parties and races and the speaker hoped this unity would last. Mr. Das had in one hand a sword and in other an olive branch. Let them grasp the olive branch and unite thereby, achieving Swarajya for the motherland which was the goal of Mr. Das."

Mr. Krishnakant Malaviya, Swarajist member of the Assembly said:—"Mr. Das died a glorious death in having achieved the immediate aim of his life, namely destruction of Dyarchy." Other speakers included Mr. Ghulam Mohamed, who specially dwelt on Mr. Das's fairmindedness on communal question and after Mr. Parsram spoke Lala Lajpatrai in closing the meeting said "after Tilak died, Mr. Das came into the field. Let them similarly hope that another leader will spring up to fill the place of Mr. Das. The test of the fitness of the nation was the extent to which it could sacrifice its best leaders." Prominent among others present at the meeting were Mr. Gyarparshad Singh, M. L. A., and Prof. Radhakumad Mukherjee.

A NATIONAL DISASTER.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' CONDOLENCE.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Residents' Association and the local Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Matunga was held at the Gujarati Girls' School at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday the 21st inst. Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. Prominent among those present were Messrs Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai Desai and others.

A NATIONAL DISASTER.

In speaking of the Deshbandhu's services, Mr. Patel said that words were not sufficient to recount the valuable services that the late Deshbandhu Das had rendered for the Motherland, and his sacrifices for the sacred cause were unique and immense. He dilated upon the work that he did as the illustrious leader of the Swaraj Party and his death, quite unexpected and untimely, is a national disaster. He concluded by saying that in his latter days when he renounced his last worldly binding he earned the status of a Political Sanyasin and as such he worked all the twenty-four hours of the day for the welfare of his people and the country. He also spoke of how his advent as the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporatin, nationalised the civic life of Bengal.

Seth Gelabhai Hansraj moved the condolence resolution. The resolution referred to the great self-sacrifice, dominating personality and the indomitable courage of the Deshbandhu.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta paid a brilliant tribute to the memory of the departed leader of the nation. He said, describing the solemn melancholy of the occasion, that when the heart was full the tongue was tied, and also added that the numerous meetings in all parts of the Country and the numberless messages emitting from quarters quite unexpected and also from friends and foes alike were quite sufficient to demonstrate the greatness of the man.

Speaking about unity, he said, if all those, who speak and write so much of unity, really want it, then let them accept the Faridpur utterence of Mr. Das, which was his last political utterance, the will which he had left for the country to accept and follow.

The second resolution authorising the president to send a copy of the condolence resolution with the expression of the deep sorrow and sympathy of the meeting in her sad bereavement, to Mrs. Das was seconded by Mr. Balubhai Desai who briefly dwelt upon the career and life of Mr. Das.

The resolution were then put to vote and carried, the audience standing in solemn silence praying for the peace of the departed soul.

DADAR'S TRIBUTE.

MR. TRIVEDI ON DESHBANDHU'S STATESMANSHIP.

Under the anspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Dadar was held in the Morigoanker's Building compound on last Sunday night, Mr. J. K. Mehta presiding.

Mr. B. G Trivedi who was called upon to move the 1st resolution, said that he had personal acquaintance of Bengal and the Bengalees estending over a long period. "The Bengalees are an emotional people" said Mr. Trivedi, "and when they take up any work they almost take it with great emotion" which at times was converted into deep faith. When they took a particular task with such emotion they could not think of any other however tempting that may be. So it was the case with Deshbandhu Das who, when Mahatma Gandhi unhurled the N. C. O. flag, took to the movement with great emotion as a result of which he could not attend to the Bar and thus sacrified a very lucrative practice of about 40,000 rupees per month. Being convinced by the greatness and nobility of the task he had undertaken to perform, the task of serving the Motherland to win her liberty, the Deshbandhu sacrified all for that cause and put heart and soul in the great movement.

Continuing, Mr. Trivedi said, that finding that criticisms were hauled against N C. O. movement that it was a destructive movement and feeling the weight of such criticism Mr. Das thought that, if the N. C. O. movement was a destructive movement and its pioneers destrustors he should also show the capacity of his country to do constructive work and for that it was he put forth his village organisation scheme for which he appealed for a few lacs of rupees which he got. But, alas the country had not that good fortune to see the work mature and take shape due to the untimely demise of the great National Hero. Concluding his speech Mr. Trivedi referred to the great work and sacrifice of the great Deshbandhu and said that Mr. Das was also a great statesman. Think how great should have been the tact and statesmanship of the departed patriot to have won over to his side a man like Mr. Fazlul Haq, the moderates, liberals and independents and thus killed Diarchy in Bengal!

Mr. Trivedi then moved the following 1st resolution:—"That this public meeting of the citizens of "G" Ward expresses its deep sorrow at the untimely death of Deshbandhu Das, when his services are required most, and sympathises with Mrs. Das and her relations in their sad bereavement." The resolution was seconded and supported by Prof. Kale and P. G. Sahasrabudha respectively.

Before putting the resolution before the large assemblage, the President, Mr. J. K. Mehta said, "While I was at Simla a few years ago when the epidemic was raging I was living in a lonely house. I could hear daily, the funeral cry of the Bengalees, *Hari Bole* which is peculiar to them, and this cry used to ring in my ears very often even long after the incident. When I used to hear that cry, "Hari Bole", day after day my thoughts went from the microcasm to the macrocasm, from individuals to the Nation," Deshbandhu Das converted his country into his God and sacrificed everything for what God. Mr. Mehta finally said that the Deshbandhu was the very symbol of "renunciation, sacrifice and faith" and he was the fire of patriotism personified. The resolution was then put to the meeting and was carried unanimously the audience standing in silent prayer for the peace of the departed soul.

Mr. C. K. Narayana Swami then moved the second resolution, "that this public meeting authoritises its president to convey the above resolution to Mrs. Das." In moving the resolution he said that Mr. Kelker had described Deshbandhu Das as "the Bengal Tiger", but he could call him "the Lion of India" for such he was. He said, by the way, that the only living man among the Bengalis, to-day, to fill in the void created by the sad and untimely death of the Deshbandhu, was Babu Arabindo Ghose, but, "I do not know", said he "whether he would come back and take up the flag to serve the country which he loves so dear and for whose service he had greatly suffered." Concluding he said the Deshbandhu had said, 'if I live, I live for Swaraj; if I die, I die for Swaraj;'" If they really mourned his death it was for them to take the same vow immediately and seal their hearts with that sacred testament given to them, by the greatest political leader of modern India, "If I live I live for Swaraj, if I die I die for Swaraj", and thus complete the work begun and half done by the departed leader.

The resolution was duly seconded and supported and was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chair, terminated the proceedings and the meeting dispersed late at night.

FORE-RUNNER OF FREEDOM.

Mr. P. N. Guha writes:—

The "Great Deshbandhu" is not an all comprehensive compliment to the manifold qualities of the head and heart of Srijut Chitta Ranjan Das who has passed away so suddenly,—so unexpectedly leaving his uphill work,—the very passion of his life, half done.

A sturdy fighter from the very beginning of his career as a student of the Calcutta Presidency College and, then in England when he addressed the British constituency on the late "Grand Old Man" of India in connexion with his election to Parliament which cost young Chittaranjan his "Heaven-born berth, a luminous star in the legal firmament of India, a *literatuer* of no mean repute in Bengal, a noble soul that always ached to think of the poor and never refused any share of his purse to the needy—to all and sundry, a profound devotee of Vaishnavism, a robust patriot of dynamic force with wonderful power of organisation, a merciless exposer of shams and frauds in the name of patriotism, a fearless critic of Governments, a magnate of enthusiasm and sentimentalism, Chitta Ranjan Das was the only greatest patriot whose memory will remain ever green in the minds of the Bengalees of the present and the coming generations.

A lover of mankind, he loved his country as he loved his God.

In every phase of his life we see him a towering personality, not a second best.

The Savant of Pondicherry saw in him a Sri Krishna while Chittaranjan was defending him in the famous Alipore Bomb Case and the Government of India briefed him in the Muritions board Case because no other Counsel of his talent, acumen and calibre was then to be available in India As a leader of men except for Mr. Gandhi, Chittaranjan was the only one who could galvanise the spirit of the young and old from one end of the country to the other. A man of charitable dispesition there was none in Bengal who could be placed in the same rank with him. An apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity, the "Bengal pact" though condemned by the whole of India and disapproved by the Indian National Congress bears ample testimony to his sagacious statecraanship and unalloyed sympathy for the backward Mahomedans of Bengal. Unassuming in nature, affable in manners, tenacious in principle, resolute in will, consistent in policy he was always a friend of the students and approachable to all, high and low.

There are expressions associated with the names of illustrious personalities such as "Satanic Government," "Steel Frame" and the "most determined people of the world" that are now very often found in our political literatures. And if Chitta Ranjan is to be remembered, revered and loved, and his memory cherished by all India we must always bear in mind his pregnant expression that "Life is greater than logic," for, not by bickerings, abuses or discussion on metaphysical subtleties of life but by the life-blood and sacrifice as Chitta Ranjan has showed us, we can have our freedom.

MAKER OF MODERN BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The unexpected and untimely end of Deshbandhu Das has come to us as a great shock. At the present time it is a great national calamity.

When a few days ago we read in the Press that Mahatma Gandhi spent some time with the Deshbandhu in his retreat at Darjeeling, Bengal's hill-station, not one of us was ever prepared to hear of a tragedy which with unrelenting swiftness, has cut short a career which was full of promise for our national regeneration.

Since the Gaya Congress, I knew Deshbandhu too well, and I was one of the most uncompromising opponents of the political creed which he enunciated from the Congress platform. Both at the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee and elsewhere, I opposed his programme in an uncompromising manner, but, in spite of the wide divergence of political views, I had never felt that there was a greater Indian patriot than Deshbandhu who had dedicated his life at the altar of the Motherland. Apart from the heat engendered by differing political views and convictions, one could not but feel a genuine admiration for the man who, above all others, was the maker of Modern Bengal.

This is not the place to enter into any controversy about the merits of the political programme to which he had latterly given his adherence, but of his claim to the leadership, there could be no better or a more enduring title than the brilliant manner in which he outwitted the Bengal bureaucracy, time and again at their own game. The discomfiture which he heaped on Lord Lytton in connection with the Bengal Ministry manoeuvres of the latter is too fresh to be recapitulated here, but I am convinced that the Deshbandhu alone could evenly match the hosts of the Calcutta Government House and their political myrmidons.

There are other distinguished Bengalees, notably my venerable friend Babu Shyamsundar Chakravarty and others but it is impossible, to my humble mind, to find one who can readily replace Deshbandhu in leadership and fill the void left by his death. Whether we liked or not some of Deshbandhu's methods, I cannot help feeling it was he alone who could successfully checkmate the Government of Bengal at every turn and at last bring them to bay. The latest decision of the Government of India with reference to the Bengal Legislative Council is the final obsequy of Dyarchy which none but the bureaucracy ever wanted in thie country. And that the decision was taken only a short while before Deshbandhu's death was the crowning triumph of Deshbandhu's political genius and a proof of his unrivalled capacity to sway the minds of men.

I have often listened to him as a speaker, and there are fewer occasions when one has not been touched by the fine perorations of Deshbandhu. Great in life, he will remain great in death, and his name will be enshrined in the grateful memory of posterity.—Yours etc.

R. VENKATRAM.

POONA IN MOURNING.

TRIBUTE TO DESHBANDHU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 16.

On Tuesday night the shocking news of Deshbandhu Das' sudden demise reached Poona from "Forward" office. Early in the morning on Wednesday the news spread with the speed of a prairie fire. Handbills were issued signed by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. L. J. Apte announcing a condolence meeting in the evening in Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of the Municipal President. As the news of death passed from street to street shops began to be closed. Promptly did the Anath Vidyarthe Griha passed a condolence resolution and in the afternoon when the news reached the Courts the Bar Association met under the presidentship of Mr. Ghaswalla and paid its tribute to the illustrious deceased.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The condolence meeting was declared to begin at 6-30, but at 6 the Shivaji Mandir began to be filled and at about 6-30 with the coming of Mr. N C. Kelkar, Rt. Hon. S Sastri, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, Mr. S. G. Vaze, Prof. S M Paranjpe and many distinguished citizens and guests the meeting had a full and sorrowful appearance. As Mayor of the City Mr. L. J. Apte took the chair and with a few preliminary remarks called upon Mr. Kelkar to move the condolence resolution. Mr. Kelkar did so with a short speech, emphasizing three or four of the main events in Das's life. He praised Das' virtues of honesty, of sacrifice, patriotism and devotion. Prof. S. M Paranjpe seconded and said that fight with the bureaucracy was the principle of his life. Mr. N A. Dravid followed and held that Das's death was a loss not only to the Swarajya Party but to all parties. Mr. Kunzru also spoke in the same strain. The resolution was passed all the people standing.

The local newspapers appeared with an appreciation of Das' life and leadership. Leaders have paid their personal tributes to the memory of the leader of the Swarajya Party and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C has given notice of a resolution about recording his death.

LAXMIBAI OF JHANSI.

This year Poona has set on foot the celebration of three or four anniversaries of great historic personages Those of Malharrao Holkar and Bajirao have already been observed and that of Laxmibai of Jhansi fell on last Thursday according to the English calendar. It was solemnized in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar delivered a very stirring address on the life-work of the great heroine of Maharashtra. The president at the outset said that the anniversaries of such historic personages as Laxmibai ought to be kept and replied to those who condemned such observation and also Laxmibai as revolutionary. The lecture at great length described the ancestors of Laxmibai of Jhansi, her life of only twenty-three years, the prowess she manifested in fighting with the British in 1857-58 and her qualities of statesmanship. He said that at heart both Nanasaheb and Laxmibai were not at all of a revolutionary temper, but the circumstances created by the then British Government were responsible for leading these persons into the channels of rebellion. In his opinion, Laxmibai was a warrior of the first water and had not fate meant other wise the course of Indian history would have been otherwise. She was an ornament to Maharashtra women and whole Maharashtra, he asked, must be proud of such jewels as Ahilvabai, Bayajabai Shinde and Laxmibai of Jhansi.

MISFORTUNE OF POONA INSTITUTIONS.

A mischievous fatality seems to dog the footsteps of institutions in Poona. There are many important institutions doing tremendous work in various branches. But the misfortune of them all is that there is never complete harmony among them and also in each of them. There are two rival ones of the same type or at least there are two factions in one and the same, both of them ready to ruin the institution for defeating each other. The rivalry among the institutions or the factions in them is sometimes deadly and all pervasive. There are the two colleges, viz. the Fergusson and the New Poona; both of them are necessary and yet that there is mortal competition between them is a common knowledge in Poona. In the Bhandarkar Research Institute which is a body above parties, had factions some time back, though it is not known whether they continue to-day. The Deccan Gymkhana and the P. Y. C. Gymkhana are running a neck-to-neck race and the bitterness between the two sportive bodies colours many other connections also. Then, there are two Scout-movements, one is led entirely on national lines and the other on the lines laid down by Scout-Commissioner of the Government. There are two banking institutions, the Central Co-operative Bank and the Cosmos Credit Society. They too are affected by these querulous tendencies. All these quarrels and cross-quarrels tend to create a general and wide-spread discordance in the public and even the private life of the leading men of the city and to some extent the common folk also!

LATE MAHARAJHA GWALIOR

(Continued from page 6.)

ciently trained or to provide them with upto-date weapons. The late Maharaja of Gwalior was loyal to the core. He literally placed the resources of his state at the disposal of the Imperial Government. A bare recital of the vast amount of money which he gave and the fighting units which he placed in the field at various centres during the Great War, the munificent gifts which he made for all purposes connected with this Imperial calamity, and the personal services which he rendered in China and above all the splendid equipment which he provided for the relief of the sick and wounded unmistakably point out his innate willingness to utilize all opportunties of service in the cause of the Empire. It is a sad irony of fate that with all his undoubted loyalty the Maharaja felt aggrieved at the conduct meted out to him in supplying arms of precision and upto-date make to his well-trained and well disciplined armies. It was the late Maharaja Scindia who courageously told the British Government that if they wanted earnest co-operation from the the Indian Princes it was imperative on their part to give up the policy of distrust and have faith in the loyalty of the Princes. He further appealed to them to afford all facilities for the training of Indian State forces and to supply them with modern weapons of approved standard and efficiency. The Maharaja had the fortitude and statesmanship to remind the British Govrnment that vast extent of territory had been ceded in the past for military purposes and for the preservation of peace and order and it was the bounden duty of the British Government to repose trust and confidence in the Indian Princes and to give them ungrudgingly and unstintedly all facilities for training and organising the Indian State troops. Very few of the Indian Princes could muster strength and courage to tell these unpalatable truths. All honour, therefore, to the late Maharaja Madharao Scindia for this patriotic servicee rendered to the Indian States; and it was largely due to his efforts that the Imperial Service troops were turned into Indian State forces. The bold line of policy of the late Maharaja shines brilliantly in comparison with the egregious utterances of another member of this high order at Geneva who was bewildered at the mere idea of reduction of armaments and who trembled at the thought of safety at the mere possibility of such an event taking place. There are very few Princes of the type of the late Maharaja Scindia who can speak their minds freely, courageously and patriotically regardless of the frowns of the powers that be. The absence of the Maharaja therefore, from amidst the Indian Princes would be felt at every step in years to come and it would therefore take long time before his place can be adequately filled. The Princes, therefore, have to mourn this loss as they have been deprived by the cruel hand of death of one who was a tower of strength and who firmly and fearlessly stood up for their rights and championed their cause.

Self-Respecting Prince.

The self-respecting and highly honourable instinct of the late Maharaja was nowhere so prominently marked as when he stood up against that humiliating measure of the Prince's Protection Act. When Prince after Prince was frantically appealing to the Viceroy to save him and his self from the free criticism in the public press Alijah Bahadar Madhavrao Scindia manfully stood up and said that he did not want this protection at the hands of the British Government. He declared that he was not supersensitive in the matter of public criticism as it was tolerated by every Government which claims to be called civilized. He thought it humiliating to ask for such protection. He firmly believed that the best way of putting a stop to public criticism was to conduct the Government according to the wishes of the people. And the remedy therefore lay in the hands of the Princes themselves. They need not go out of their way, prostrate themselves before the British Government, beseech the authorities to set their own house in order. Every nationalist in any Indian State would stand up and honour such an illustrious and self-respecting ruler. How many there exist of his like in the motley crowd of 700 members of this high order? It is a sad commentary on the much talked of *Izzat* of these princes that there was only Maharaj Scindia who justified his high position as ruler of men in the ostentatious assembly of the Narendra Mandal. How irreparable the loss has been to the Indian States will be vividly clear from this one single instance. The mutual Adoration Society which at present dominates the Chamber of Princes had this great personality to reckon with in all matters. It is the late Maharaja Madhavrao Scindia who vigilantly tried to keep the Chamber on the right track and who conscientiously stood up to maintain the patriotic impulse and to preserve untarnished the self-respect and the ancient glory of the Maratha race. Every well-wisher, therefore, of the Indian States and the Indian rulers feels intensely grieved at the premature demise of Maharaja Scindia. It is necessary to pay this homage to the departed great. May his soul rest in peace!

HAJIS LEAVE FOR MECCA.

"AKBAR" ARRIVES SAFE.

ARRANGEMENTS SATISFACTORY.

Maulana Mahomed Shafi, M.L.A., sends the following message by wireless from Port Sudan under date June 22:—

"Previous pilgrims started Mecca. 'Akbar' arrived safe. All arrangements satisfactory."

OFFICIAL REPORT.

PILGRIMS LAND WITH STORES.

SIMLA, June 22.

It is officially announced that the "Jehangir" and the "Gorgistan" have arrived safely at Rabigh and pilgrims with all stores have been landed without interference.—A. P.

A MYSTERIOUS AND MISCHIEVOUS CIRCULAR.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

News has reached us, that a mysterious and mischievous Circular has been issued by a secret Muslim Society of Dera Ismailkhan calling upon the Hindus to embrace Islam, or quit the place, or meet their sad fate. When the writer was touring in the Punjab in November last he heard from a number of Hindu friends, that there was a secret plot hatched to oust the Hindus from the Frontier Province! No doubt, the Kohat Tragedy was most painful and proved baneful to Hindu Muslim relations all over the country. But it is most *significant*, that this circular is issued just when Reading and Birkenhead are conversing at Whitehall, when they may be discussing with Birdwood the feasibility of reducing military expenditure; and when there is no special ground for excitement on the Frontier or in India in regard to the relations of the two communities. Then where is the Muslim grievance and what is the ground for the issue of that threatening circular? None, so far as we can see—except that there may be a game, that we cannot perceive! Will the Circular coerce the Hindus to accept Islam—No—Then why was it issued, except to show to the world, how the British are idispensable in India? In any case, it would be better for Maulana Shaukatali to go to Dera Ismailkhan and nip the mischief in the bud.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT BANDRA.

COLLISION WITH A LAMPPOST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, June 21.

This morning a motor accident of a rather curious character occurred at Bandra, at the junction of the Station Road and the Hill Road, where there is a police post. Motor Car No. 6462 driven by a Parsi gentleman violently collided, with a lamppost here, which came down in fragments. A big crowd assembled and the Police Superintendent was promptly on the scene and made personal enquiries. The Parsee gentleman explained that as he was driving his car along the Hill road on the right side a little boy suddenly ran across the road in front of the car and it was to save his life that he had to risk his own taking the sudden turn he did which had resulted not only in damage to the lamp post but also irreparable damage to his car which was a valuable one.

MIDWIFE'S TRAGIC END.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, June 20.

The other day a Hindu midwife, in response to a call to immediately attend on a woman in labour, hurriedly repaired to the scene of accouchment, but, as she was just setting to work she dropped down dead to the great consternation of the whole household and its crowded neighbourhood. The police were informed and it was found that death was due to heart failure. Fortunately, in spite of the shock caused by the frightful occurrence, the expectant mother was safely brought to bed of a male child.

BANDRA BUTLER'S BIG BOOTY.

CLEVERLY DISGORGED BY THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, June 22.

In November last Mr. A. E. Stille of Bandra reported to the police that jewellery valued at about Rs. 1,000 had been stolen from his bungalow.

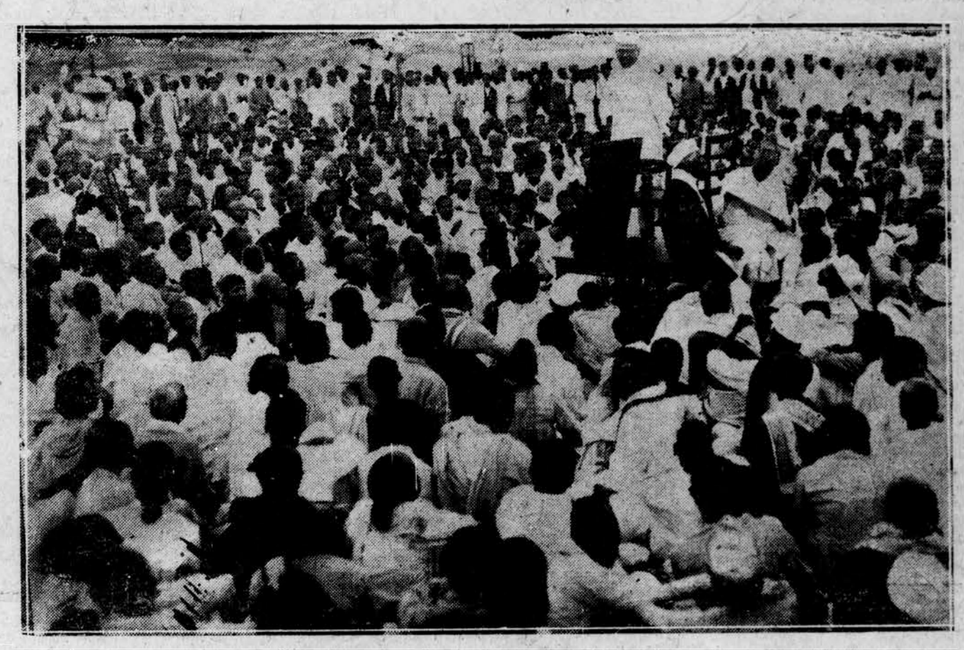
While the police were making enquiries Mr. Stille's butler Augustus Francis, was proceeded against and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of misappropriating certain sums of money entrusted to him by Mrs. Stille for household expenses. Inspector Ring kept a special watch on the movements of the butler after his release only a few days ago, from jail and Francis was "neatly nabbed" as he was trying, it is alleged, to raise the wind with the help of the articles stolen from Mr. Stille's bungalow. And practically, it is reported, the whole of the booty has been disgorged and Francis and some others are finding themselves in the Bandra police lock up.

CALCUTTA'S HOMAGE TO THE DESHBANDHU.

A view of the phenomenal crowds that participated in the funeral procession from Sealdah Station to the burning Ghat. The bier containing the Deshbandhu's body is just in front of Mahatma Gandhi, who may be seen in the photograph, being borne on the shoulders of the crowd.

The funeral cortege leaving the Municipal premises.

Relatives awaiting the arrival of the funeral cortege near the entrance to Deshbandhu's house.



Madras paying its homage to the memory of the Deshbandhu: A view of the public meeting held on Triplicane Beach.

NEWS FROM SIMLA

PERSONNEL OF SERVICE COMMISSION.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 18.

Now that the strength of the Public Service Commission has been fixed at five, Simla is greatly exercised over its personnel. The mind of Simla never works so vigorously as on service questions. Whereveer you go, whther it is an Evening Party given in honour of an Indian High Court Judge or a gathering of a few persons serving in any branch of the Government of India or a small private dinner to meet friends,, the one topic that is uppermost is the personnel of the Public Service Commission which is to be constituted in October. Of course everything at present is at best only an intelligent guess and no definite statement can be made until further details of the Reading-Birkenhead conversations are available. But it is not difficult to anticipate certain events based on the strength of the statements current in generally well-informed circles. It is probable that the name of the President of the Commission when announced will come as a great surprise, a surprise greater than any hitherto vouchsafed to India. As to who it is that will have the honour of occupying the exalted post of the first President of the Service Protecting Commission it is too early to say. But I understand that the salary that has been fixed for the post is Rs. 4,500 and that each member will be offered Rs. 3,000 per mensem, while the remuneration for the Secretary will be a little below that of a member. In my message explaining the constitution of the Commission I indicated that there will be two Indians, one Hindu and one Mahomedan. There is naturally a good deal of speculation in Indian circles about the Indian members. Some think that Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul who won his laurels on the Lee Commission which directly gave birth to the Public Service Commission, one who will add a feather to his cap in a short time as a member of the Economic Enquiry Committee, will be the Hindu member, although others would suggest a few other names. But there is such a general scramble for the memberships of the Commission from so many officers of the Government that not a few disappointments are likely.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Nothing is known about the personnel and the terms of reference of the Currency Commission which is also to be appointed before the winter. The discussions of Sir Basil Blackett in England on this matter have been kept a secret unlike those of Lord Reading with Lord Birkenhead about which there are conflicting press reports almost every day. But I have reasons to believe that the Commission will not be small in constitution but a fairly large one with expert knowledge. The name of the President is not known but among the members Mr. A. V. V. Iyer, the Controller of Currency in Bombay, is to be one. Mr. Iyer has the reputation of having been in charge of the preparation of the Government of India budgets for several years (may be about fifteen years) and Sir Malcolm Hailey, when he was the Finance Member, described him as "guide, friend and philosopher". He is really a very able man, and but for the fact that he is an Indian, would have occupied the post of at least the Finance Secretary in the Government of India, if not higher. In currency questions his knowledge will be invaluable and his advice expert. There is a likelihood of the Commission being asked to commence its labours some time in September, if not earlier, so that its report will be available and useful in February next in connection with the preparation of the budget for 1926-27. Sir Basil Blackett is arriving in Bombay on the 26th June and is to address the Indian Merchants' Chamber before undertaking a short tour prior to his reaching Simla on the 7th July. The address which he will deliver to the Indian Merchants' Chamber is likely to be important and indicative of the results of Sir Basil Blackett's discussions in England where he is believed to have pressed for greater freedom in the administration of the finances of India. I informed your readers in April that there was no truth in the report then current that Sir Basil Blackett was not likely to return to India and I affirmed that he was coming back to fulfil the second half of his tenure of office when some improvements were to be expected in the position of Indian finance. From what I now gather it appears that Sir Basil has succeeded in obtaining some freedom in his management of Indian finance; and with the recommendations of the Currency Commission he can be expected to introduce certain marked improvements in the situation for the benefit of India. From the date on which Sir Basil Blackett arrives in Bombay, he will resume charge of the Finance Portfolio and Sir B. N. Mitra will be reverted to his Industries and Labour department while Mr. Ley will be restored to the secretaryship of the Industries Department.

RE-SHUFFLING OF PORTFOLIOS.

But there are bigger changes to be made in the portfolios of the Central Government on the retirement of Sir B. N. Sarma, the Law Member, at the end of October. These changes will really show to what extent Indians will be taken into confidence in the governance of the country. I believe that Sir Chunilal Mehta stands the best chance of getting into the executive of the Central Government in the vacancy to be caused by the exit of Sir B. N. Sarma. If a certain report is to be believed, Sir Alexander Muddiman, the present Home Member, will in all probability be transformed into a Law Member while Sir Charles Innes might become the Home Member. Sir Alexander is really an adept in law and can easily cross swords with the ablest lawyer going in India. Morever there is an impression that Sir Alexander is too good to be a Home Member. Credence is therefore given to the rumour that Sir Alexander Muddiman will be in his best elements as the Law Member and that Sir Charles Innes with his remarkable powers of expreession and unbounded energy can easily manage the Home Membership, as he is now managing the Commerce and Railway portfolios. If Sir Charles thus becomes the Home Member, then no doubt he will be a "strong man" but then Railways will it is suspected, be separated from the Commerce and there will be a thorough re-shuffling of portfolios in which the three Indians will be given their usual share of the unimportant work. By appointing Sir Chuni Lal Mehta the Government will satisfy the claims of Bombay, by giving the Law Membership to Sir Alexander Muddiman, they will put him more at ease and at the same time remove the Indian from an important branch of administration, and by offering the Home Membership to Sir Charles Innes, they will be able to secure the services of the ablest Die-hard, and on the whole the Indian talent will be in the background. I do sincerely hope that the report I mention proves to be incorrect, but a word of caution is at present necessary, both for the fair name of Government which is pledged to a "progressive realisation of *responsible* government in India" and in the interests of Indians who are anxious to take their legitimate share in the administration of their own country.

REACTION AND DUTY OF LEGISLATORS.

A really correct idea of the forces of reactionaryism will be made available when His Excelleency Lord Reading opens the Simla session of the Central Legislature on the 20th August. Interest naturally centres round this speech, as Lord Reading will have to declare the Government policy as a result of his discussions with Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State, in London, which, according to the "Daily Telegraph" of London, have been very satisfactory, from the British point of view of course. We have already got a foretaste of reaction in the constitution of the Public Service Commission, and in Lord Lytton, the Acting Governor-General, ratifying the action of Lord Lytton, the Bengal Governor by the suspension of the transfer of transferred subjects in Bengal while what Bengal demanded by the rejection of salaries for ministers was provincial autonomy. For further evidence we must await the verdict on Lord Reading's mission from His Lordship himself. The autumn session will last only about a month and therefore no time should be lost by the non-official members to checkmate the reactionary efforts of bureaucracy at every step. But there is no indication of unity among the non-official ranks, especially after the Nehru-Jinnah controversy. Even interpellations do not seem to be forthcoming while in the last Delhi session there were no less than 1850 questions that had been given notice of, Khan Bahadur Sarfara Hussain Khan being responsible for 171 and Mr. Joshi for 105. There is not one resolution of any importance among those recently given notice of by the members, while in the Delhi session no less than one thousand and fifty resolutions had been notified of which 922 were admitted and 127 disallowed. But 64 of them were ballotted and only fourteen actually moved. If such is the record in a busy session lasting several weeks, what could be the output in a short session of three or four weeks? On the legislative side also the non-officials have not been active. I do not know if any bills beyond those of Sir Hari Singh Gour and Sir Henry Stanyon reviving the question of the age of consent. On the other hand in the last session there were 77 non-official bills indeed a record figure in "India's Parliament"—of which 64 were ballotted and only ten were actually introduced. What are the non-officials going to do this time? Only to come up in a hurry on the opening day of the session and after enjoying the healthy weather of Simla, return after three weeks? There is a chance of consulting some of the members in Simla when the Select Committees on various bills will be holding sittings in a short time. Already the Select Committee on the Court Fees Bill—a measure intended to make the working of the Court Fees Act uniform throughout India—has commenced sitting. When the members of other committees will come up every endeavour should be made to understand the position in Simla fully and do their duty by the constituents and in the best interests of the country.

WOES OF ARMY DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

Last week as an instance of the anti-Indian virus in the Army Department I referred to the fears expressed by the Indian staff consequent on the appointment of the Loch Committee to effect some methods of reducing the correspondence work. But the tribulations of the Indian staff do not seem to end there. It appears from a representation which the Association of the Uncovenanted Service of the Army Headquarters has just now addressed the Secretary of State that there had been a battle royal between the Association and the Government of India regarding the claim for the substitution of the Secretariat rates of pay for those now in force, the grant of house rent allowance in accordance with the Simla Allowance Code and confirment of status for superintendents of Army Headquarters similar to that enjoyed by superintendents in the Government of India Secretariats. The Association voices the interests of more than three-fourths of the clerical establishment at Army Headquarters. It is a recognised Association and ever since recognition was granted, it has been fighting very constitutionally for the redress of the grievances of its members. The Government of India in their communique to-day refusing the appointment of a Conciliation Board in respect of North-western Railway strike and refusing also all other terms of settlement, refer to the opportunities afforded by the Railway Administration for strikers to come back to work and conclude thus: "We are confident that every one who has at heart the interests of the Trade Union Movement in India will agree in condemning methods (strikes for a revision of salary) which can only bring that movement into discredit". These are the observations of the Government in respect of the generally not much illiterate staff on the Railway. But how are the Government encouraging the spirit of trade unionism among the Secretariat employees in the Army side? They reject the claims of the Recognised Uncovenanted Association without giving any reasons and thereby precluding the Association from furnishing further arguments or explanations in support of their case. The Esher Committee as long ago as 1920 recommended that the Army Headquarters clerical establishments should be placed on the same footing as the corresponding establishments of the Civil Secretariat as regards pay, allowances and status. This recommendation was accepted in principle both by the Government of India and the previous Secretary of State. But when the principle was about to be put to practice, the claims of the Association were rejected without any reason, and, what more, it was stated in the Assembly by a responsible Government official that the conditions of work in the Secretariat and at Army Headquarters are dissimilar! The Association in its representation to Lord Birkenhead ably refute this new-found argument, and also meet the argument of "reduced expenditure" by pointing out that although the acceptance of the Lee Commission's recommendations involve considerable recurring expenditure on the Indian revenues, this fact has not deterred Government from granting relief to deserving public servants when such relief has been proved to be desirable on grounds of justice and equity! It is on the same grounds of justice and enquiry and in fulfilment of the principle accepted by Government that the Association stands and demands that the claims be conceded. It is to be hoped that the growth of trade unionism among Government servants will be encouraged by the Government who "have at heart the interests of the Trade Union Movement" by immediately granting the claims of the educated and literate employees whose position generally, is far worse than of the uneducated and illiterate.

G. I. P. (HARBOUR BRANCH) RLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I know that your journal is for the betterment of the public at large, and with this end in view, will you be kind enough to publish the following therein, for which passengers will be grateful to you:—

In spite of the Monsoon having set in there has been no attempt at all by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to erect even a temporary roof on the platforms of the Dockyard Road Station on their Harbour Branch.

One wonders whether the Railway Company take delight in harassing the passengers who are forced to utilize this station even after paying their dues.

Will our Railway Fathers on the Local Advisory Committee be generous enough to impress upon the powers that be the urgency of this roofing?—Yours, etc,

HASTE MADE WASTE.

TO DESHBANDHU DAS.

You have from us to-day passed
In a glory that is unmasked
Of selfless service quite all unasked;
And you have left us all to see
The good and the great that was in thee
As unison of splendid harmony.

2

You have left us in tears to moan
The loss of you who are now known
Inheritor of a renown
That stands writ in grateful memory
Of a people voyaging sadly
To the goal of their liberty.

3

You have from us all sped away
With not a word that does convey.
The pain and stress and sheer dismay
The flesh you had meekly borne
For what your soul wanted to disown
That the great God must not be shown.

4

In your hand you held the colour
Which youth would much wish devour
And say, Flesh. You are enough never
But O of it did you not make
A thousand songs that are awake
When lovers meet for twin-hearts' sake?

5

And did you not with your own eyes.
In man and stars see one surprise
Gleaming like supreme sacrifice
In whose great envisionament
The Poet must have his fulfilment
Of his dreams' best embodiment?

6

And seeing did you not soon leave
The throng where sweet girl-hearts did heave
With warmth that no sins could reprieve,
And put your hand and shake the wreath
That of luxuries lone did breathe
And see your core was sacred beneath?

7

But O you may not quite know
How for a vast, vast unsaid woe
You spake your Poesie could forego
Her richest mead of bright fancies
In the train of fabled luxuries
All demurely like eternities.

8

Then perchance you alone have felt
The divine Wisdom could be spelt
When one took his own cross and knelt
And strained his ears to catch askance
Whence may come orbed just through glance
Of thrilling hope life's only chance.

9

And so would you not once again
From across the starry domain
The Friend of us all do remain.
And when our soul might tre and droop low
In the wake of dreamland echo
Tell us the Light from the shadow,

10

For surely you will not remain
Deaf to our heart-cries, numb and pain.
Deeming these are utterly vain,
As once yours was the depthless heart
That felt no sorrow as apart
When it touched another's part?

11

Where you have gone can we not feel
And own that there you must rrveal
The heart that through both woe and weal
The sacred trust could bear with zest,
And surmise the long, lasting rest
You have come to, O soul, noblest?

12

O there angels will bring for you
Many heart-tokens all so true
And deep as the eternal blue,
Because of the rich love we give
With faith not the least fugitive
That on the lap of Time you live.

D. MADHAVA RAO.

"PILES"
If you are still suffering from Piles in spite of all treatment
DON'T DESPAIR
USE
RECTO SEROL
A real friend in need.
The tried and tested German Remedy.
100 % results
Sole Agents :—
B. W. SMITH & CO., Chemists.
JUBBULPORE.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
26 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Letter No. of the firm 28250.

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS,
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,
I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific. I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.
I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....
I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease even from childhood should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of health.
15-6-1917.
BAZLUL KARIM,
RETIRED MAGISTRATE,
68, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.

This gentleman was seriously suffering from Asthma for 45 or 46 years from about the age of 20 years to 65 years of age (9 years ago).
NOTE Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.
(32)

REACTIONARY LEGISLATION

AMENDED DISTRICT POLICE ACT.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S DISSENT.

The following report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are published:—

"We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XXII of 1924 (A Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890) have the honour to report as follows.

We find that the object of the Bill is not to put obstacles in the way of the employment of additional police when required but to enable the Legislative Council to decide, if it so desires, whether the cost of additional police shall be defrayed out of a tax imposed on some or all of the inhabitants of the local area in question, or whether it shall be defrayed out of the general revenues of Government. The necessity for the appointment of additional police often arises suddenly, for instance in the case of serious riots, and it is necessary that prompt action should be taken without waiting to obtain the approval of the Legislative Council. But the question of the incidence of the cost can be decided finally if necessary at a subsequent meeting of the Legislative Council.

We have therefore provided that the existing power to appoint additional police under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 25 shall remain; but that the direction given as to the cost shall be laid on the table at the next following session of the Legislative Council. It will then be open for any member to raise the question whether the cost of the additional police or any part of such cost shall be borne either by all or some of the inhabitants of the area in question, or whether it shall be borne by the general provincial revenues. If the Council adopt the latter course then the cost of part thereof shall be borne by Government.

We recommend that the Standing Orders be so amended as to provide for statutory resolutions moved by non-official members being treated as official business before the Council.

We recommend that this report and the Bill as amended should be translated into Marathi, Gujarati Sindhi, Kanarese and Urdu, and should be published with the translations in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and the "Sind Official Gazette."

The report is signed by Sir M. H. W. Hayward and Messrs. A. N. Surve, Rafiuddin Ahmed, R. G. Pradhan, A. Montgomerie, S. T. Kambli L. B. Bhopatkar (subject to a minute of dissent), and Noor Mahomed.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S MINUTE.

The following is the minute of dissent by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar:—

I differ. Firstly, because I feel that it is not right and proper to remark in the report "We find that the object of the Bill is not to put obstacles in the way of the employment of additional police when required," when evidently the object is not so. On the face of the Bill itself, the object clearly appears to be to entitle the Council to go into the facts and merits of the case and to determine whether the levy of additional police was justifiable or not, and in consequence to decide the incidence and direction of cost. Secondly, I do not agree as to the amendment proposed to be made by the Select Committee in section 25 of the Bom. Act No. IV of 1890. In fact, the proposed amendment knocks out the bottom of the Bill, and practically leaves the powers of the Government where they are under the present Act. The amendment should have been so worded as to make it obligatory upon the Government to approach the Council in the first instance before any directions are issued for defraying the cost of additional police.

THE ADDITIONAL PROVISO

In the amended Bill, after clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 25 the following proviso has been inserted namely:—

"Provided that a copy of every direction given by Government under this sub-section shall be laid on the table of the Bombay Legislative Council at the commencement of the session next following the date of such direcion, and the question whether the said cost or any part thereof shall be defrayed in the manner specified in this sub-section or whether it shall be defrayed out of the general revenues of Government shall, if so required by due notice given at that session by any member, be decided by a resolution duly passed in this behalf by the said Council and recoveries shall be suspended pending the consideration of such resolution if any at such or the next succeeding session."

Poona, June 15.

GWALIOR STATE

SIR A. BANERJI TO BE APPOINTED. DEWAN REGENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 20.

It is stated on sufficient authority that Sir A. R. Banerji, Dewan of Mysore will likely be appointed the Dewan Regent of Gwalior on an attractive salary. Mr. K. R. Srinivas Aiyengar, Senior Member of the Council may likely succeed to the Dewanship. He belongs to the first batch of Mysore Civilians. Mr. Vijayaraghvachar, formerly Dewan of Cochin is talked of as the first Councilor. The latter is in Bangalore at present.

BOMBAY POLICE SCANDAL

MR. KELLY'S COURAGEOUS ACTION.

UNNECESSARY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The dismissal of Superintetndent Fuller, Inspector Chapman and Deputy Inspector Dawoodkhan from the Bombay City Police force reminds the public of the drastic action taken by Mr. S. M. Edwardes a little over a decade ago when a Deputy Commissioner and a Superintendent of Police were dismissed under somewhat similar circumstances. It was said at the time that only a civilian commissioner of police could have taken such a drastic action as it was impossible for a non-civilian to do so. Though times are changed Mr. P. A. Kelly, who has not the honour of belonging to the I. C. S., has done a thing which would have been difficult for any other Commissioner to achieve. Very few of the public know that Mr. Kelly had to enquire into the scandal practically in teeth of opposition. In the course of the enquiry it is said, it leaked out that, apart from the men who, it was alleged, had offended against the law, there were others who were equally guilty. Mr. Kelly had, therefore, not an easy task before him sheilded by a high officer. Mr. Kelly had, therefore, not an easy task before him and his decision has naturaly awakened a new spirit in the police force. The Indian force, both high and low, welcome the order while some of the European force do not see their safety any longer.

HOW THE BAWLA CASE WAS ENQUIRED INTO?

It would be an interesting news also to many how the Commissioner of Police enquired into the what is now called the Bawla case. When ugly rumours were afloat that certain police officers were bought over on behalf of the defence, Mr. Kelly, heedless of the criticisms and rumours, undertook the investigation himself. It is true that he was kind enough to give the credit to many of his officers, but he was wholly responsible for bringing the culprits to book He would, first of all, take the statement of a suspect or a witness, then send an order to a C. I. D. Inspector to proceed to a certain place and arrest one A. Likewise he would send another order and ask another Inspector to arrest B and so on and without assigning any reason he would tell them to produce the said persons before him.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SUPERINTENDENTS?

The moot question now arises what to do with the Police Superintendents. Those who understand the routine work of the police department know full well that the posts are a sort of sinecure, the Superintendents having practically no work except to serve as a "post office" between the Inspectors and the Commissioner. They, therefore, think that Mr. Kelly will do well to recommend to the Government to abolish these posts and place all the police stasions and inspectors in direct communication with the Deputy Commissioner of Police. There are four Deputy Commissioners now against one in pre-war times. They hope that the Commissioner of Police or some members of the Legislative Council will take up the matter and bring in a Bill to reform the Department.

RUTHLESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST PIGS.

BANDRA GRANNIES' AND AUNTIS' LAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, June 19.

Although from time immemorial Bandra has been reputed to be the happy land of pigs where they could roam about at their sweet will and pleasure the local Municipality have recently decreed that "no pig or son of a pig" shall be allowed to stay in Bandra on any account—either for the pleasure of the epicurean palate or for the exigencies of Sanitation.

It was a common phenomenon until recently to behold amazingly large families of pigs roaming on the highways and byways of Bandra with a sweet sense of ownership. Now, alas! for them, the halcyon days of zone seem to be gone and gone for ever, for now any pig large or small found staying on the road is immediately seized and deported to the Municipal Yard where the Municipality now a days regularly holds its pig auctions.

The other day a galaxy of nine round and robust pigs (absolute "beauties", according to a granny's description) went for Rs. 27 only—a dirt cheap bargain, for the lot coned, it is said fetch Rs. 280 any day eyes open, or closed.

The good old "auntis" of Bandra, at least those whose hard lot it has been to supplement their husbands' scanty earnings by the rearing and sale of pigs and the proceeds of their needlework are loud in their lamentations and denunciation against the anti-"sookar" campaign.

There are others also who are not particularly partial to pigs who are of opinion that the campaign is rather premature and unwarranted and looks like putting the cart before the horse, for in view of the woefully defective organization of the Bandra Halalcore Department the existence of pigs in Bandra was a boon and blessing to the town on account of their valuable scavenging service.

'A MOST DANGEROUS WEAPON'

CONTEMPT OF COURTS' BILL.

STRONG CONDEMNATION BY BOMBAY VAKILS.

Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, B.A., LL.B., Hon. Secretary, Bombay Vakils Association, has addressed the following letter, dated 10th June 1925 to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department:—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 7475 B dated 12th May 1925, inviting the opinion of this Association on the provisions of the Bill introduced by Government to define and limit the powers of certain Courts in punishing contempts of Courts.

The bill is intended to give absolute and plenary powers to the High Court to deal with cases of alleged contempt in the subordinate Courts. This is a very peculiar jurisdiction, without any right of appeal or trial. It is doubtful whether such jurisdiction in reality is possessed by Courts in India. My Association is, therefore, entirely against giving validity by legislative enactment to such assumed jurisdiction.

The power of Judges to fine and imprison persons for contempt of Court without a formal trial by jury is one which my Association trusts should be restricted, if not altogether abolished. This power has been used increasingly within recent years, until it promises to become a most dangerour weapon for the suppression of freedom of criticism of the conduct of Judges in trials As pointed out recently by an eminent Judge, the power to punish for contempt is a trust imposed in the Courts not to protect the individual Judge, but the people whose laws they interpret and whose authority they exercise. So long as published criticism does not impede the due administration of law, it were better to maintain freedom of speech and press than undertake to compel respect to punish libel by the summary process for contempt. It is not thus that an intelligent and independent Court will attempt to secure public confidence.

My Association is, therefore, entirely opposed to the enactment of the present bill. The statutory limitation of this power rather than its enlargement will in the opinion of my Association tend to strengthen the judiciary and bring it the respect and esteem, which are justly due to it.

If, however, Government is determined to proceed with the bill, my Association would suggest that a provision be inserted in the bill to the effect that the question that the contempt of Court has been committed should be left to be determined, not by any Judge but by a jury, as the jury would be better able to realise the impression that the alleged contempt might create on the public mind. This would also be the best safeguard against the possibility of the outraged feelings of a Judge taking too strict a view of the act complained of.

The definition of "contempt of Court" given in the bill is, in the opinion of my Association, too wide. It should be limited only to actual obstruction in the course of the trial or administration of justice. Mere comments on the action of a Judge or expression of contrary opinion should be specifically excluded.

GUJARAT ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER NEXT.

An Arts and Crafts Exhibition is proposed to be organised at Surat in or about the month of October next. The object of the exhibition is to enlist that support and sympathy and discuss and formulate means for organised effort that would lead to the desired permanent result. The Exhibition has obtained the assistance of a strong and influential committee of those in Gujarat and Bombay who have devoted their time and attention for the promotion and advancement of the arts and crafts that had once secured fame and world-wide glory for India. Nawabzada Meer Hafizuddinkhan has been appointed president of the Committee.

The Committee has fixed Rs. 100 as the minimum donation for a Patron and Rs. 25 as the minimum for Membership.

In the course of a leaflet issued by the committee it is stated:—The exhibits they expect, the lectures they propose to arrange and the conferences they have in view, will be mainly educative. The exhibits from collections both private and public would serve as an opportunity for survey of the existing materials and facilities open to students of art in the Presidency. The old paintings, sculpture and the art-crafts, work in metal, wood and stone, the old embroideries and textiles which remain out of reach in private collections and museums might be listed, shown to advantage and explained, thus serving as a basis for the systematic popular instruction which alone could ensure continued interest and appreciation in the artistic heritage of the country. The sections that will be assigned to modern efforts in painting, sculpture, architecture and the art-crafts will serve to illustrate the manner and the extent to which the artistic spirit of the country struggles to find suitable forms and expression. The artistic standards achieved in the past will guide and inspire present efforts towards similar standards. The proposed lectures on painting, architecture, sculpture and the art-crafts will afford the comparative study of the old and new in art which will enable the students to estimate the progress already accomplished and the methods necessary for further advancement. The organisers of the Exhibition seek the help of every one interested in the arts and the crafts. They have already secured the help and co-operation of influential and competent committees in Gujarat and Bombay and they hope to obtain the assistance of well-known students of the arts and crafts inside and outside the province who, it is expected, will contribute to the discussions, arranged as one of the features of the forthcoming Exhibition. The details of the Prospectus for the information and guidance of artists and exhibitors are being considered and will be shortly issued to the public. The organisers consider that this will suffice in the meantime, to serve as a preliminary notice and appeal for help and co-operation from individual and institutions interested in the arts and the crafts. They would welcome assistance, information and suggestions useful for the successful organisation of the Exhibition from every quarter.

Those desirous might communicate at one of the following places: Hon. Sec. Gujarat Arts and Crats Exhibition, Gopipura, Surat; Hon. Sec. Gujarat Arts and Crafts Exhibition Kumar Karyalaya, Ahmedabad; Hon. Sec Gujarat Arts and Crafts Exhibition, The Art Society of India, Ambe Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

SUGGESTED EXHIBITS.

The following indicate the kind and variety of exhibits acceptable for the Exhibition:—Painting old and new, Any Medium.

Sculpture, Old and New, Any Medium.

Architecture.—Drawings and Photographs.

Art-Crafts:—Work in wood, metal or stone, textiles, leather, home-crafts and interior decoration, Printing, process work, engraving, photography, calligraphy, manuscripts, Text-books, maps, diagrams charts and similar literature on art. Periodicals and reports and publications of institutions devoted to art. Wood blocks for calico printing, specimens of vegetable dyeing, dyeing materials, furniture and toys, scenic and similar theatre craft.

LEIPZIG FAIR
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CITY'S NUISANCES.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Sanitary Measures Committee of the Corporation have now reported on the question of removing certain nuisances from the city if sufficient funds are provided for the purpose.

Regarding the Kutchra nuisance the Commissioner has stated that the 200 kutchra depots referred to above are presumably the 200 dust-bin carts which are provided for the temporary deposit of household refuse and observes that the removal of these dust-bin carts cannot be carried out until such time as the Municipal Act is amended and it is incumbent by law on either the owners or the occupiers of houses to provide sanitary bins for household refuse and until a sufficient number of orderly bins are provided for street sweepings and horse droppings. He, however, suggests, as a remedy for preventing the nuisance, a more efficient service of refuse removal which consists in having a crane attachment fixed to the motor lorry which enables the refuse receptacles to be lifted bodily off the ground and tilted and emptied into the lorry direct. The Commissioner further points out that this would mean a change in the design of the dust-bin but it would be a change very much for the better as instead of the present wooden dust-bin carts we could have suitable covered metal receptacles of about the same capacity as the dust-bin carts, or larger, if necessary, and that they would also take up much less space than our dust-bin carts do in the streets.

COWDUNG CAKES.

As regards the prevention of the preparation of cowdung cakes in different parts of the City, the Commissioner states that they are being prepared in the outlying parts of the City at a distance from residential quarters and hence their preparation causes no nuisance and probably no danger to health. He, therefore, thinks it undesirable to place any undue restrictions on the trade, maintaining at the same time that whenever any nuisance is caused the trade is not permitted. The Committee now recommend that the Commissioner be requested to have the license conditions for this trade enforced strictly on the licenses.

In regard to the removal of dung-pits from Tardeo flats the Commissioner states that this has already been agreed to and the Corporation have even sanctioned the construction of extra wagons for the purpose, but the delay in giving effect to this policy is due partly to the Grant Road Terminal Scheme and partly to financial stringency as money has to be found for constructing the wagons and a fair rate for their construction obtained from the Railway Companies. The Commissioner was requested to expedite the construction of the extra wagons.

OIL MILLS.

With regard to the removal of oil mills from the ground floor of dwelling houses the Commissioner states that there are a few such oil mills in Khetwadi and Ghogari Mohalla, the owners of which have been carrying on their trade for a number of years. As no complaints have been received in connection with these mills, it has been deemed advisable to allow them to continue on the condition that if complaints are made and the bullocks working in the ghani give rise to nuisance, the license should be cancelled and the oil ghani abolished. He also adds that the establishment of any new bullock driven oil ghanis under dwelling rooms is strictly prohibited. He is, however, not in favour of the wholesale abolition of oil ghanis which have been in existence for a number of years solely on the ground that they are under dwelling rooms. The Committee approved of this.

As to the question of using bells on travelling kutchra carts the Commissioner states that these have already been provided and are used in localities where they are not objected to. The Committee, however, recommend that the Commissioner be requested to issue orders to the Department concerned for the supply of bells to all travelling kutchra carts and see that they are regularly used when such carts are on work.

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.—The following are extracts from the first annual report of Mutual Helping Society of 32, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay:—

There are 5 first class, 11 second class and 52 third class members, in all 68. Subscription collected from members for January to December 1924 is Rs. 149-2-3 and spent Rs. 114-5-9 in purchasing nursing implements, school and college books, postage, etc., leaving the balance of Rs. 34-12-6 carried to the next year's account.

Nursing implements given for use free of charge to 58 persons.

School and college books given to 6 students.

Small loans in dire necessity from Re. one to Rs. 10 were given to 34 persons. all loans were duly received back in time.

The society possesses at present the following implements:—8 Icebags; 3 Bed pans; 3 Enemas; 2 Syringes: 1 Urinal bottle; 7 Thermometers; 1 Hot water bag and 1 Douche for children.

The society is providing these implements at day and night to all people who deposit the cost of the articles. Members can get them without deposit.

The society is in urgent need of a cupboard to keep nursing implements; so also it has not got a suitable place for its office. If any gentleman will be kind enough to give his place in the possession of the society for use, the committee will arrange to keep that place neat and clean.

The public can help the society by:—(1) Giving nursing implements, (2) Giving old but useful school and college books, (3) Joining it as members of any class.

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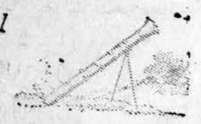

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No. 8

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CONTEMPT OF COURT?

BOMBAY NEWSPAPER IN TROUBLE.

Whether a newspaper is justified in publishing the report of a case tried before a Court *in camera* was the interesting point discussed during the hearing, before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla at the High Court, of the petition of Navnitlal Hargovandas praying that Mr. R. N. Vatchaghandhy, editor of the "Sanj Vartman" a Gujarati daily of Bombay, and Purshottam Hirji be committed for contempt of Court in respect of an article published in the paper under the heading "Sensational case in Bania Community in Bombay."

In November last the petitioner had filed a petition for the custody of his wife Nirmalgauri, daughter of Purshottam Hirji respondent No. 2. After several adjournments, it was heard by Mr. Justice Taraporewalla in April last. As some evidence of a private nature was to be taken, his Lordship decided to hear the case *in camera* and at one stage even the attorneys of the parties were excluded. After hearing the evidence, the judge, though coming to the conclusion that the girl had fully developed did not grant the petition, because such an order, in his opinion, would be tantamount to an order for the restitution of conjugal rights to which he was not agreeable at present. He had therefore dismissed the petition, intimating that he would give the judgment in June after the summer vacation on his return from England. The petitioners counsel Mr. Jinnah then asked permission to have the case published in the newspapers on the ground that it was a matter of communal interest, and that unless the decision was made known to his community he would find it difficult to get himself betrothed to another girl as he proposed to do. But an objection being raised by Mr. D. F. Mulla, Counsel for Purshottam Hirji the 2nd respondent, his Lordship refused the permission adding that permission might be asked for again when he would deliver judgment in June.

Notwithstanding the above order, the first respondent published a report of the case in his paper the "Sanj Vartman" on 21st April which, according to the petitioner, was one-sided and unfair and prejudicial to the character of himself and his father. The second respondent, he further stated, had instigated the first respondent to publish the case, and had acted maliciously and in wilful violation of the Court's order. Both the respondents were, therefore, guilty of contempt of Court.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Pandya and Co. solicitors, appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. M. R. Jaykar, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co. appeared on behalf of the respondents.

MR. JAYKAR'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Jaykar, on behalf of the respondents submitted that the ordinary rule regarding cases heard before a judge in chamber was that they were public proceedings. When, however the hearing took place *in camera*, the evidence could not be published. If it was published, it would be contempt of court. But in the present case, his Lordship had heard only the girl and her father *in camera*; the rest on the proceedings were in open court.

His Lordship asked whether what was heard in chambers could be published.

Mr. Jaykar replied that it could be. It was a bold stand, he said, that he proposed to take on that point. During the hearing, no evidence was taken except that the lady doctor's certificate was produced.

His Lordship:—It was also evidence.

Mr. Jaykar:—It was not taken before your lordship. It was taken outside for private purposes.

His Lordship.—For whatever purposes it was taken, if it was produced in Court, then it was certainly evidence.

Mr. Jaykar submitted that the effect of the order prohibiting publication would be limited to the pendancy of the hearing. After the hearing terminated, it had no effect.

His Lordship said he had announced his decision to enable the parties to appeal, if they desired to do so. He had not yet delivered judgment.

Mr. Jaykar submitted even then the hearing must be taken to have terminated.

His Lordship.—Dismissal of petition is not judgment. Judgment is the grounds on which the decision is based. Supposing you say that the judge dismissed the application on such and such grounds then what is your contention as to that?

Mr. Jaykar replied that several judges had expressed an opinion in their *obiter dicta* that such a thing would amount to contempt. Personally, however, he differed from that view.

His Lordship.—You mean when a case is heard *in camera*, and there is no prohibiting order, then it is not protected and could be published?

Mr. Jaykar replied in the affirmative, and admitted that some of the statements he was making ran counter to the accepted notions of the Court. Counsel then cited authorities in support of his contention.

His Lordship pointed out that according to other authorities the proceedings could not be publissched at all, even after the hearing concluded.

Mr. Jaykar said he had come to meet the other side's contention that the case was *sub-judice*.

His Lordship.—What is the judgment of the Appeal Court?

Mr. Jaykar replied there was no obligation of secrecy as to facts with regard to what passed in Chambers. Holsbury in his "Laws of England" took the same view.

His Lordship enquired of counsel whether he could point out any chamber matter that was published in the press.

Mr. Jaykar.—I have read numerous summonses published in the "Tims." Whether are with or without permission. I can't say.

OBJECT OF PROHIBITION.

Continuing Mr. Jaykar submitted that every proceedings in chambers did not stand on the same footing as those with regard to which a special order of prohibition was made. The judge could only prohibit publication for the purpose of purity of justice, but not for the purpose of secrecy.

His Lordship observed that when an order was made prohibiting publication of certain matters, they were to be secret for all time. His Lordship further pointed out that in the present case, order was not necessary for preventing publication; and yet on permission being asked for, he had expressly refused it. That made the offence worse.

Mr. Jaykar then went on to deal with his next point. He said that when the Court, in the interest of a minor, appointed a guardian then the minor became a ward of the Court, but not till then. In the present case, the minor was not a ward of Court. According to Lord Haldane, the common rule that all proceedings were public was subject to three exceptions, viz. when the matter concerned a lunatic, a ward of court or trade-secrets. In the case of wards of court, the court as the representative of the King was the *parentes patrii* and was charged with the duty of protecting the interests of the minor. These three were the only exceptions when secrecy could be enjoined. But in the present case the minor was not a guardian of the Court.

As regards the violation of the Court's order Mr Jaykar submitted that the second respondent was not aware of the order. Further, the lady doctor's certificate which was referred to in the report was not used in the proceedings, and therefore the prohibition order did not apply to it.

His Lordship said he had dismissed the petition not on the ground that the girl was not fully developed, but because he felt that a Hindu judge might take a different view. The report published by the respondents was a gross and deliberate perversion of facts.

His Lordship then enquired of Mr. Jinnah as to what he had to say against Mr. Vatchghandhy, the editor.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not press the case against him.

Mr. Jaykar pointed out that as soon as the editor knew that the report was wrong, he had expressed regret.

His Lordship (to Mr. Jaykar):—Supposing I hold against respondent No. 2, what have you to say?

Mr. Jaykar urged that in that case his Lordship should take a lenient view. Because, he said, the real aim of such proceedings was not to claim damages, but the purity of justice. This view was supported by "Oswald on Contempt." Counsel further pointed out that the petitioner had himself violated the order by publishing a counter-statement in the "Bombay Samachar."

Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the petitioner submitted that in the present case they were concerned with only one matter viz. the parental jurisdiction of the Court. In the present case the girl became a ward of the Court the moment the proceedings were instituted. The Court, therefore, was *in loco parentis* in relation to the girl, and therefore the proceedings were private, and publication, would be contempt, even if there was no specific order of prohibition.

The object of the second respondent, said counsel, was to do harm to the character of the petitioner and his father by insinuating that the petitioner was ill-treating his wife and was threatening to re-marry. Counsel, therefore, wanted to press the rule against the second respondent.

His Lordship.—Regarding Mr. Vatchaghandhy, what have you to say?

Mr. Jinnah.—The "Bombay Chronicle" was fined Rs. 5,000 for a similar offence. I remember that on the first occasion when I had the honour to appear for the "Chronicle," at the time Mr. Pickthall was the editor, I threw myself on the mercy of the Court. But in the present case, my learned friend has shown defiance of your Lordship's order.

Mr Jaykar:—But surely your Lordship is not going to punish my client for my defiance.

Asked by the Court as regards the proper fine against the second defendant, Mr. Jinnah said it must be at least Rs. 300, and he must publish an apology. As to costs, the order should be against both.

His Lordship.—These newspapers, ought to be taught a lesson for they publish all sorts of matters for the purpose of creating a sensation.

Mr. Jinnah.—Yes, my Lord. They must know their responsibilities. Otherwise nobody would be safe, and anybody can go and tell the editor anything he likes and the editor would publish it.

His Lordship observed that the reporters who came to court must know what could be published and what not.

His Lordship then reserved judgment.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, June 17.

The election of the Belgaum Cantonment Board for a vacant seat took place on Monday. Of the four candidates Mr. Venkataswami Vemoola came out successful.

Mr. N. S. Lokur, a prominent pleader of Belgaum who worked for several years as Government pleader here and also as Assistant Judge in Sholapur and Dharwar formerly, has been appointed District Judge at Nasik. Also among the new appointments of Subordinate Judges one was given to a young mahomedan pleader of Belgaum viz. Mr. M. A. Khatib. Both the recipients of honours were duly congratulated by their friends and the town.

R. M. S. UNION.

As it is experienced that members of the Postal Department (in the Post and R. M. S. Union) having different interests of their own do not pay the necessary heed to the grievances of R. M. S. members the latter have formed themselves into a separate union (naming it Belgaum R. M. S. Union) for Belgaum. The inaugural meeting which was held here in the last week was largely attended by the members, who elected Mr. G. S. Jog, a young and energetic pleader of Belgaum, as the President of their Union.

DELHI LETTER.

THE NIZAM'S BAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, June 15.

The days are again getting hotter. With the rise of mercury in the thermometer the ice merchants are boosting the price of ice. The increase in the price must be at least cent per cent.

The Muslims of Delhi are arranging to build a mussaferkhana for the poorer visitors to the city who cannot afford to foot the exorbitant bills of hotels. The proposed caravansan is to be located in the Fatehpuri mosque. A gentleman has already given a cheque for Rs. 10,000 for the purpose, and it is understood that the full amount required for the project will be quickly collected. A sub-committee has been appointed to look after the arrangements. The Muslims have hardly any caravansarai in this historic city of long Muslim associations, and need for one has been long felt. I understand a reading room will be attached to this caravansarai. It will be better still if the idea will also provide some amusements.

The Nizam has proscribed the local "Riyasat" a weekly journal specially devoted to Indian State affairs. It is understood that the comments of the journal in connection with the Godwall affair had given umbrage to His Exalted Highness who has now prohibited the entry of the journal in his dominions.

'ID FESTIVAL.

There is no reason to suppose that the 'Id' will be spoiled by any disturbances this year. Though feelings are running high about the route the sacrifice cattle should take, still there is reason to suppose that the parties will not stoop so low as to proceed to settle the question by breaking heads. Moulana Mahomed Ali and others are counselling the people to be patient and avoid wounding each other's feelings. Mahatma Gandhi has given the best advice to the communities in a pathetic telegraphic message. The Mahatmaji says:—"Hardly know what to do. I now claim no influence either over Hindus or Mussalmans. If I had I would say to Hindus, 'If Mussalmans wound susceptibility, suffer'. To Mussalmans I would say, your religion does not require you lead slaughter animals as to irritate and offend Hindus. Therefore your religious duty, spare their feelings,' To both I say, you degrade yourselves by seeking Government aid especially in a matter purely religious".

The mind of the proletariat is absolutely sound. It does not believe in riots, if any thing, it detests them; business men do not like disturbances, riots ruin their trade. It is only some self-appointed persons who exploit crowd psychology to stir up trouble between the two sister communities for their personal gains. We have suffered enough by playing into the heads of these persons, we have been ruined and disgraced. Shall we not beware now and resist all attempts to waylay us into the ways of th beast? It is irreligious to shed human blood, it is a sin. It is hoped the Delhi citizens will rise to the occasion to celebrate the 'Id' in a happy atmosphere befitting the great festival.

News come from Krauli that the authorities, there, have issued a regulation forbidding starting of bookshops without the permission of the state. Any one aspiring to open a book-shop will have to first obtain a license. To open shops without a license will be considered unlawful.

SURAT LETTER.

GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, June 17.

We learnt the very sad death of the Deshbandhu only this morning at about 9 a.m. of course with a shock. Immediately a local daily published a special supplement and the whole city was taken aback by the sudden and most unexpected shock. Desh Bandhu's passing away from amongst us at this juncture is certainly a great loss—irreparable at least for some years to come. The citizens of Surat, I am glad to note, did not fail in their duty towards their dead leader and soon declareed a general hartal. The national schools and the municipal offices were immediately closed; and the whole city was in a state of deep mourning. A meeting is to be held this evening in the Navayuga maidan to give expression to their great grief.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

In the last sessions of the Gujerat Political Conference held in May, 1924 at Borsad, the Jalalpore taluka of Surat District invited this year's sessions of the Conference. It is more than a year since the last sessions of the Conference was held; and still there is no movement in this District to convene the Conference. Almost all the Vernacular journals of Bombay and Gujerat vehemently suggested to the leaders of Gujerat to convene the Conference as soon as they possibly could. But the President of the Gujerat P. C. C. has been courageous enough to flatly refuse to convene the Conference and Mr. Kalyanjee Patel of Surat District has in a recent note in his papers endorsed every word uttered by Mr. Vallabhbhai.

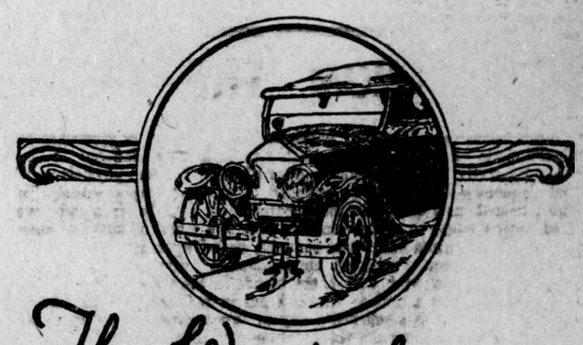
The Congress membership for the city has gone down to fifty, there are hardly any charkhas spinning and there is a very great lull prevailing both in the urban and rural areas of the District. It was, therefore, very badly necessary to convene the Gujerat Political Conference.

Diwan Bahadur Thakorram has taken charge as Chairman of the Education Board; and it is apprehended that he will soon change the text books and methods of teaching etc. in the primary schools now directly under his control. The first meeting of the new Board was held on Saturday last when the chairman delivered his first speech announcing his policy in regard to the primary education of the city. There is, however, no truth in the rumour that Dr Dixit and others have filed an application to unseat the Dewan Bahadur.

Dr. Karsukhram Hora, a follower of Dr. Besant, is, it is rumoured carrying on his propaganda in certain quarters.

CO-OPERATION IN SONSAK.

A Meeting of the cotton sale Societies of Sonsak group was held at Delad a village in the District on the 14th instant, and the year's work of the cotton sale societies of the group was reviewed with satisfaction. The group society is under the direct charge of its able chairman Mr. Purushottam Patel who is an ardent co-operator and is a District organiser of the co-operative credit societies of Surat. The Society which is a limited concern made a clear profit of Rs. 5,823-0-3 during the past year. This is certainly worth encouraging.



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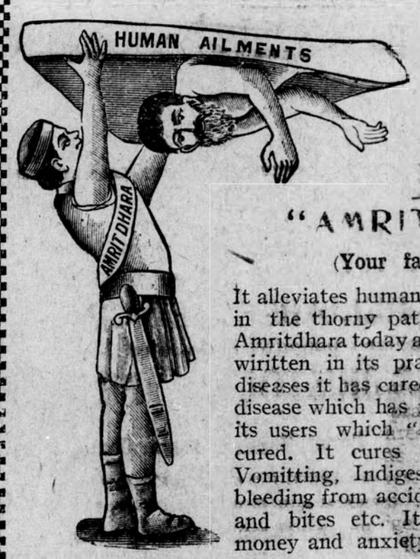

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Price Rs. **2-8** per phial. Sample phial As. **8** only.

Directions for use can be had in English or any Vernacular.

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ADDRESS:—**" AMRITDHARA " 13, Lahore.**

The Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-lookfng hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i e, As. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 ineluding transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

Communications to be addressed to—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,

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